

OLYMPIC PODIUM

A Lot of Heads Are Lost Over La Face Patrick Ortlieb of Austria won the downhill championship Sunday as the Winter Olympics got fully under way in Albertville, France.

Frank Piccard of France finished .05 seconds slower to get the silver medal and cheers from the hometown crowd. But Leonhard Stock, the 1980 Olympic downhill champion, missed a turn, hit a gate and crashed into a retaining wall.

Veteran Jumps On a Victory

Ernst Vettori, an Austrian veteran who had never won a major title, held off the new generation of Olympic ski jumpers and won the 90-meter gold medal.

Toni Nieminen, the 16-year-old Finn who has dominated the World Cup season, had to settle for the bronze medal. He was trying to become the youngest male champion in the history of the Winter Olympics.

Elsewhere, Gunda Kleemann Niemann of Germany, the world record holder, won the 3,000-meter speed skating race but the track's sticky surface slowed her pace.

In hockey, the United States beat Italy, 6-3; Sweden beat Poland, 7-2, and Finland beat Germany, 5-1.



Gunda Niemann of Germany en route to an easy victory in the women's 3,000-meter speed skating race at the Olympic Oval. Teammate Heike Warnicke won the silver medal. The controversial outdoor track, half in and half out of the sun, did not cause the problems many had forecast.

Quayle's Lunch Is Hard to Digest

Vice President Dan Quayle went to lunch at the Olympic athletes' village and soured many on U.S. politicians and journalists as the meal turned into a mob scene that got the local mayor ejected while the U.S. ambassador was left out in the cold.

Then the vice president went to the opening ceremonies and took part in the "wave" with President François Mitterrand of France.

Olympic report: Pages 14 and 15

An Opening, and a Likely Preview

With a big laugh, Magic Johnson prepared to accept the NBA's All-Star Championship Sunday, a highlight of his return to the basketball court after a 1991 virus. West won, 153 to 113.



While Thousands Jeer Yeltsin, Thousands Cheer

By Fred Hiatt Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Thousands of Russians gathered near the Kremlin on Sunday to protest President Boris N. Yeltsin's free-market changes, while thousands more assembled in a counterdemonstration urging Russians to give Mr. Yeltsin's policies time to succeed.

Many anti-Yeltsin demonstrators were pro-Communist, nationalistic, anti-Western and even anti-Semitic, according to interviews conducted on a chilly, overcast day.

But unlike earlier protests, the demonstration Sunday also seemed to attract many middle-aged, middle-class professionals who said they supported democracy but believed that Mr. Yeltsin's "shock therapy"

changes were leading to widespread poverty and hunger.

"Please do not believe we are all Communists and nationalists," said Igor Kocherenco, 28, a doctor. "But we feel we are being pushed into a corner. We simply cannot live."

During his recent trips to Western Europe and North America, Mr. Yeltsin warned that Russia could return to Soviet-style totalitarianism if the West failed to support his free-market changes now.

He has acknowledged that ending state subsidies for food and moving rapidly toward capitalism will cause at least eight months of suffering, while his chief economic adviser, Yegor T. Gaidar, said recently that

it would be two years before Russians saw "light at the end of the tunnel."

The anti-Yeltsin demonstration Sunday, which drew perhaps 20,000 people, gave no evidence that a mass uprising was in the offing. Organizers of the protest had predicted a turnout of 70,000.

But many protesters predicted that in a month or two, when the food supplies in people's pantries are depleted, there would be a "social explosion," as Viktor Sergeev, 40, an economist, said at the demonstration Sunday.

Mr. Kocherenco said he supported a wife, who is a student, and a 2-year-old son on his monthly salary of 700 rubles, less than \$7 at current exchange rates. A 3-

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Algerians Declare State of Emergency

By Youssef M. Ibrahim New York Times Service

PARIS — The government of Algeria on Sunday imposed a year-long state of emergency under which virtually all constitutional rights can be suspended.

Algerians close to the military authorities said the objective of the government, which took power Jan. 11 from President Chadli Bendjedid, was to wage a "relentless war" on the Islamic Salvation Front, the main opposition party in this nation of 26 million.

The fundamentalists won a victory in first-round parliamentary elections held in December, which then were canceled.

The authorities have initiated moves to dissolve the Islamic Salvation Front, the Interior Ministry announced shortly after the state of emergency was imposed. Agence France-Press reported from Algiers. The ministry said the authorities had decided "to begin the procedure which would lead to the suspension and dissolution of the Islamic Salvation Front," in accordance with legislation regulating political parties.

The state of emergency, which allows the detention of citizens by the army and the imposition of curfews and press censorship, had been widely expected since the military-backed government canceled free elections and replaced Mr. Bendjedid with a five-member State Council.

Under the declaration, the defense minister, General Khaled

Nezzar, and the interior minister, General Larbi Belkheir, hold most of the executive authority in the government. They consult closely with the army's chief of staff and senior army, air force and navy commanders, as well as the state security police forces, or gendarmes.

Algerians said Sunday that the announcement was another confirmation that the January change of government was really a disguised coup that the civilian administration of Prime Minister Sid Ahmed Ghozali tried to portray as a constitutional change.

The move followed bloody riots in nearly 20 Algerian cities, from Constantine in the East to Oran in the West, on Friday and Saturday. Algiers itself was the scene of major disorders with entire neighborhoods placed under the control of security forces.

The clashes between fundamentalists and the police appeared to diminish Sunday, but various Algerian authorities said they resulted in at least 50 dead and 200 injured. More than 1,000 adherents of the Islamic Front have been arrested.

Earlier on Sunday, the authorities seized the headquarters of the Islamic Salvation Front.

Algeria has been placed under martial law twice before, in October 1988 and in June 1991, when riots by unemployed youths and Muslim militants brought the army into the streets and caused hun-

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Demonstrators with Communist flags and Lenin posters rallying Sunday near the Kremlin to protest free-market policies of President Boris N. Yeltsin.

SDI Team Wants to Buy Advanced Soviet Technologies

By John Noble Wilford New York Times Service

Leaders of the U.S. anti-missile research program — the Strategic Defense Initiative — are pressing to buy critical technologies from the counterpart program in the former Soviet Union.

The officials believe that this will significantly speed up deployment of the limited anti-missile defense system now planned by the United States, and have said so in interviews, in congressional testimony and in an aerospace magazine.

The officials have asked the Bush administration to clear the way for plans to take advantage of the former Soviet Union by acquiring some of its most advanced

Washington proposes Western-financed clearinghouses to find jobs for Soviet nuclear scientists. Page 2.

technologies and hiring about a thousand of its scientists and engineers. This could be a post-Cold War equivalent of Operation Paperclip after World War II, when America

recruited leaders of the German V-2 rocket project.

Officials of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization said Friday in interviews that they were especially interested in purchasing prototypes of a nuclear power system that would orbit in space, and components for electric propulsion units for rockets that would be capable of lower-cost space flights than the current chemical rockets.

American engineers say the Russians appear to be

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Loss of Special Election Is Another Blow to Miyazawa's Party

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Leftist opposition parties joined forces Sunday to defeat the governing party of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa in a closely watched special parliamentary election.

The defeat dealt a heavy blow to Mr. Miyazawa's government, which has been undermined by scandal.

The victory by Yukihisa Yoshida, who ran for the seat in the upper house of parliament on an anti-corruption ticket, was seen as endorsement of demands by opposition leaders that leading politicians testify in parliament about scandals.

"The Kyowa scandal showed the

level of corruption in the ruling party," said Mr. Yoshida, referring to a bribery scandal. He was backed in the election in Nara, in western Japan, by the Socialists and three other opposition parties.

"Political ethics have reached its lowest possible point," he said. "My victory is a clear sign of the people's anger against this."

With 64 percent of the vote counted, Mr. Yoshida had won 156,595 votes, or about 58 percent, election officials said, making his victory certain.

The opposition victory could signal an early fall of the Miyazawa administration, even before the general election in July, because the contest is regarded as an indication

of public sentiment," said Kyotaro Iizuka, a commentator and professor at Nihon University in Tokyo.

The defeat Sunday came after almost daily disclosures of political scandals centering on close aides of Mr. Miyazawa.

To back demands that Mr. Miyazawa's aides and others connected to the scandals testify, opposition parties have boycotted hearings since Wednesday.

The boycott could jeopardize enactment of the annual state budget, which must clear the lower house by the end of February. Some commentators have said failure to meet the deadline could threaten Mr. Miyazawa's hold on office.

Mr. Iizuka noted that an opposition victory in a 1989 special election preceded by a month the governing party's loss of its majority in the upper house in a general election.

The Liberal Democrats, who have ruled continuously for nearly four decades, retain their majority in the more powerful lower house.

Massaya Ito, another prominent commentator, said the election results "represent the negative sentiment of the general public toward so many scandals surfacing in the last several years."

Mr. Ito said Mr. Miyazawa faces "staggering challenges" in the bud-

get deliberations, two more parliamentary special elections in March and the general election in July.

The budget must be approved by March 31. The Liberal Democrats have enough votes in the lower house to approve it without the consent of the upper house, but in a nation where consensus is valued highly the governing party would face serious criticism if it did so.

The Socialists and other opposition parties said Sunday might they would put priority in parliament on pursuing the bribery cases. Those include the Recruit scandal, in which Mr. Miyazawa was forced to resign as finance minister more than three years ago. (Reuters, AP)

U.S. Officials Take Tough New Line On Europe

They See Rising Friction Over NATO and Trade As Isolationism Grows

By Marc Fisher Washington Post Service

MUNICH — American politicians, diplomats and academics warned their European counterparts on Sunday that a rising tide of isolationism was dramatically changing U.S. attitudes toward Europe.

Republicans and Democrats alike told European leaders that America's new domestic focus was leading to a much tougher U.S. drive for free trade, far fewer American soldiers in Europe, and even a wavering commitment to the foundation of postwar foreign relations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Speaking at the annual Munich Conference on Security Policy, Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, said that the "prevailing view" in the United States was that NATO was "no longer necessary, relevant or affordable."

He predicted that the alliance would become a "mainly European organization."

Mr. Cohen said there was little support in the U.S. Congress for the Bush administration plan to keep 150,000 American troops in Europe, less than half the Cold War troop level. A more likely figure would be 75,000, he said.

Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, put the number even lower, at 60,000.

And the NATO secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, appeared to acknowledge that the 150,000 figure was unrealistic, saying, "I don't think the numbers count so much as the presence."

The warnings of a dramatically reduced American presence in Europe came as Vice President Dan Quayle led a concerted U.S. drive to persuade the European allies that no issue was more important in the Atlantic alli-

ance than achieving the free trade agreement that has been blocked by a U.S.-European stalemate over farm subsidies.

"Friends, we have got to get on with it," Mr. Quayle told the international conference. "Trade is a security issue."

The trade talks have bogged down because of a feud between the United States and the European Community over cutting agricultural subsidies as part of the GATT's Uruguay Round of talks.

Mr. Quayle said that an agreement in GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, was "absolutely critical."

"It is critical to the security of Europe, the security of the United States and the security of Asia," he said. "We have to conclude the Uruguay Round."

"If we don't, you have the Cold War behind us and the disappearance of the Soviet Union, and yet no comprehensive understanding on how we're going to conduct our trade relations."

Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, said in an interview: "I don't think the Europeans understand how far they have to move on trade. If they don't back down, it could undermine NATO and American participation in the alliance. We're heading to a precipice that Europeans really don't understand."

Again and again, U.S. politicians returned to the subject of the GATT talks, warning that a failure to agree on free trade could hinder continued American military support in Europe.

Americans and Europeans agreed that the lingering argument over large-scale European agricultural subsidies, which Mr. Lugar called "a predatory mechanism," was driving a wedge between allies.

Mr. Wörner, a former West German defense minister, said that if the trade issue was not resolved, "we risk a profound crisis in the trans-Atlantic alliance."

But Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek of the Netherlands called the American warnings "exaggerated" and said that a U.S. withdrawal from Europe could have the same kind of dire consequences it had after World War I.

"It does not work to say we better agree on GATT or else America will leave NATO," the Dutch official said. "That's not how friends talk to each other."

Americans and Europeans often seemed to be speaking from opposite sides of a widening gulf. Several Europeans said they considered the U.S. comments on trade and security to be largely an election-year bluff.

"It's true that they've heard threats of American withdrawal for 40 years," said Senator John S. McCain 3d, Republican of Arkansas. "But this is different. Times have changed."

Perhaps with that in mind, German leaders said that Europe needed to move ahead on developing its own defense capabilities.

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General News Luxembourg's prime minister talks about an EC quandary: conveying the spirit of Maastricht. Monday Q&A, Page 5.

In a darkening mood, the voters are asking where the American Dream went. Page 3.

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The American Dream: Voters Are Asking, Darkly, Where It Went

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.
New York Times Service

In the Homestretch In New Hampshire, Tsongas Is Surging

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

PORTSMOUTH, N.H. — To the amazement of everyone but himself, former Senator Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts has moved into a possible winning position in the New Hampshire Democratic presidential primary.

As the Feb. 18 voting nears, Mr. Tsongas is reaping the reward for following the classic New Hampshire victory formula: Organize early and get hot at the end.

By deciding in April to challenge President George Bush and campaigning here constantly from his home in Lowell, just across the border, Mr. Tsongas gained months of organizing head-start on the others in the Democratic field.

And last week he got hot, riding a wave of laudatory newspaper and television pieces and finding ever-larger crowds, while the erstwhile favorite, Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, fought off a flu bug and a round of news stories questioning his Vietnam War draft deferment.

Mr. Tsongas's surge could turn into a skid before the ballots are cast a week from Tuesday. Opponents who have treated him with deference are beginning to question his electability in November and his activities as a business lobbyist in the seven years since he left the Senate.

He is no match for Mr. Clinton as a speaker and his television commercials have been less memorable than those of Senators Tom Harkin of Iowa and Bob Kerrey of Nebraska.

Voters still have time to question the plausibility of sending out another Greek-American from Massachusetts against Mr. Bush's campaign team, which demolished Michael S. Dukakis in 1988.

And Mr. Tsongas himself predicted Thursday that he would face a new round of questions about the status of his health six years after successfully completing a radical course of treatment for life-threatening cancer.

But a Tsongas strategist said Saturday that private polls indicate such a marked shift in his direction that "he others don't matter."

"If he does what he has to do next week," he said, "he can take over this race."

Normally dour, Mr. Tsongas is relishing what Mr. Bush used to call "big mo," or momentum, that has propelled him well beyond the reach of the others and made him a serious threat to upset Mr. Clinton.

When candidates get hot in New Hampshire, their message suddenly attracts support from voters who have little in common with each other but read into the candidate the qualities they crave in a president. That is what is happening to Mr. Tsongas now.

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Brian Williams is part of the great American dream.

One of eight children born into a poor black family in Kansas City, he has scratched and struggled his way up to the point where now, at 25, he holds a degree from Princeton University and runs his own printing company.

But Brian Williams is worried. "Given all the trouble we're having governing this country and keeping the economy going," he said, "I'm not sure the great American dream will come true for my children the way it did for me."

"It seems to me that for the first time in American history, there is a real possibility that the next generation may have less opportunity than the current generation."

Mr. Williams is far from alone in his concern. As American voters prepare to make choices over the next nine days to the first caucuses and primaries of the 1992 presidential campaign — the Iowa caucuses are Monday, and the New Hampshire primary is Feb. 18 — they are confused, angry and depressed about the state of the nation.

In dozens of interviews conducted during a 1,500-mile (2,400-kilometer) journey across the country to this heartland city, pessimism emerged as the dominant mood within the electorate.

The nation's plant workers, homemakers, miners, students, farmers and businesspeople are searching for ways to turn the economy around and bend government to their will, some with what comes across as little substance in the offerings of the presidential candidates, Republican and Democratic.

Many speak of being forced to choose between the lesser of two political evils, and they give no real indication which they will choose.

"George Bush is to trouble, but when you take a look at that Democratic field, you know the Democrats have got troubles, too," said Carolyn Hannah, a waitress in Collinsville, Illinois. "That adds up to a country in trouble. It's depressing."

For people like Ms. Hannah, what may be the worst economic slump to hit the country in a half century has dissipated the national euphoria and job-well-done pride brought on by the military victory over Iraq and the collapse of Soviet communism.

What remains is nagging doubt about the strength and viability of American capitalism and, for that matter, the viability of the whole American system of government.

Americans are still concerned about crime, drugs, education, the environment, energy, race relations, abortion, the homeless — all the issues that have been in the forefront in elections past.

But in the political spring of 1992, what Americans are talking about mostly is the recession, what caused it and how to get out of it. The dialogue goes well

beyond the usual recitation of unemployment figures, unemployment compensation, interest rates and taxes.

This time, there seems to be under way a genuine exploration of whether America should change the way it works and governs.

Average citizens have begun exploring such matters as the intricacies of the work ethic, term limits for elected officials and the pros and cons of national health insurance.

They talk knowledgeably of trade deficits, the financial influence of political action committees and the advantages and disadvantages of a service economy.

Ms. Hannah spoke of the "economic trade-off" she was forced to make to get good, affordable health care. She said she could have found a job as a waitress making more than she does in her current job, but turned it down because she would not have had health insurance.

Like many Americans, she considers affordable health care one of the most serious economic problems facing the nation.

"Something's got to be done, or there's going to be the devil to pay," Ms. Hannah said. "We've got to find some way to make this country work and to get it back to work."

In a nation that was founded on hope and optimism and, indeed, became a global symbol of hope and optimism, hardly anyone now boasts about America's victories, and there is cynical, empty laughter when

politicians talk about "morning in America" and "shining cities" and "points of light."

"This is your shining city," Art Bentley, a Baltimore steelworker, said as he drove about the crumbling ruins of plants and factories that had been closed to recent years as the nation's industrial base has steadily declined.

"Our grandfathers and our fathers — they all worked to these mills," he said. "They build America down here to a sense. Now it's all turning to rust. They say that next they're going to shut my mill."

In the distance, hard by another closed mill, a ship was unloading foreign-made cars.

"I don't blame the Japanese or the Germans for working hard and shipping their cars over here," Mr. Bentley said. "What I want to know is how and why we got to the point that we don't make so many of our own cars. Whose fault is this? Don't we need some new policies? Isn't it time we stopped this?"

Mostly, Americans have more questions than answers these days. But Jack Guy, 42, a high school teacher in Columbus, Ohio, thinks he knows what has caused much of the trouble.

"We've gotten ourselves into the fix we're in because we've started living like our government," he said. "We spend too much, run up debt, drag out paying our bills, have too many luxuries. So one answer is to tighten up, get lean and mean. Let's face it. We've got to scale back — not on our dreams, but on how we go about making them come true."

Little Drama in Noriega Trial

Defense Backtracks on Promised Tales of Contra Link

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

MIAMI — Like so many other aspects of the trial of Manuel Antonio Noriega, the first week of his defense has proved to be an anticlimax.

Instead of the tales of high-level international intrigue that his lawyers had long hinted would be the backbone of their case, they are drawing more on the police blotter than secrets of state.

For four months, prosecutors pounded away at the idea that Mr. Noriega's trial was "just another drug case" and that the former general who ruled Panama during the

1980s "was just another crooked cop."

In an effort to knock down those arguments, Frank Rubino and Jon May, Mr. Noriega's lawyers, have been forced to turn to the very same people who put their client in jail, scheduling at least a dozen agents of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration as defense witnesses.

Gone from their case is a line of defense, which the lawyers had indicated they would advance, involving the Nicaraguan rebels, or Contras.

In court conversations with the judge and prosecutors, Mr. Rubino

and Mr. May had said that Colombian drug dealers had flown cocaine into the United States and used some of the same planes or pilots to fly arms back to Central America for the U.S.-backed Contras.

Mr. Noriega and his U.S. allies, the lawyers said, knew about the efforts to arm the Contras but not about the drug smuggling.

Mr. May's opening statement on last week focused on his client's years of assistance to U.S. law-enforcement efforts, and to the first four days of testimony, there was no mention of Nicaragua, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Israeli intelligence agency Mossad, Cuba's Directorate of Security or any military intelligence operation.

"You won't hear anything about Nicaragua," Mr. May told reporters at a daily briefing made possible by U.S. District Court Judge William M. Hoevener's easing of an order barring lawyers from talking about the case.

Mr. May said the defense's opening statement was "a very accurate road map" to the arguments the defense will present.

"What you see," he said, "is what you've got."

When the defense has in its hands apparently does not include many of the documents it regards as essential to mounting a defense based on the guns-and-drugs theory or other secret intelligence operations.

Ever since Mr. Noriega's capture after the U.S. invasion of Panama in December 1989, his lawyers have complained that their efforts to obtain such documents and advance such arguments have been blocked on national security grounds or dismissed as irrelevant.

When asked if he and Mr. Rubino felt boxed in, Mr. May smiled and replied, "It would not be appropriate for me to comment."

The liabilities of the defense's substitute strategy became apparent as soon as Mr. May called his first witness, Peter B. Bensinger, who was head of the Drug Enforcement Administration in the Ford and Carter administrations.

When asked about three letters he sent to Mr. Noriega and Senator Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, landing Panamanian cooperation with the war against drugs, Mr. Bensinger repeatedly minimized their importance.

Mr. Bensinger said he had always regarded Mr. Noriega "with suspicion."

"I based that on the files I had seen, anecdotal information, even the size of his house," he said.

Mr. Bensinger, who had visited Mr. Noriega's house on a trip to Panama, said the Panamanian military cooperated with the drug agency on some specific drug arrests. But when drug deals were made, he said, "I was not under the impression this was an organization that was not under suspicion of corruption or looking the other way."

Although the defense argues that Mr. Noriega was the drug agency's most important ally in Latin America, much of the early testimony focused on his assistance in small drug cases.

That allowed the prosecutor, Michael P. Sullivan, to suggest in the cross-examination of one federal drug agent, who had been stationed to Panama, that many of the cases mentioned by the defense involved "small-time traffickers." The witness immediately endorsed the description.

Mr. Rubino did elicit from another drug agency official the admission that Mr. Noriega supplied the United States with information that led to the arrest in Florida of Ramon Mifalian Rodriguez, who U.S. officials have said laundered more than \$200 million in cocaine profits for the Medellín drug organization.

EL UPDATE

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Gun-Control Foes Jeer Ex-Reagan Aide Brady and Wife

The Associated Press

LAS VEGAS — A former White House press secretary, James Brady, and his wife were booted off stage by gun control opponents during an appearance at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

The group heckled Sarah Brady throughout her 40-minute speech, forcing her to pause at one point for several minutes until the crowd quieted. The Bradys cut short their address on gun-control legislation when the heckling failed to subside.

Mr. Brady, 51, was shot in the head and permanently disabled during the 1981 assassination attempt on President Ronald Reagan.

"Jim and I have been through a helluva lot in our life," Mrs. Brady told the hecklers as her husband sat beside her in his wheelchair.

"You may think firing there that you're putting us through something, but this is nothing like we've been through in the past."

Most of the hecklers were from a group of about 200 gun-control foes who rallied on the campus before the Bradys spoke. The couple had been invited to speak by the student government.

The heckling began after Mrs. Brady said there were laws to make sure cars are used safely, but no such laws for guns.

"That's the way it should be," one person shouted, starting a chorus of taunts and boos.

Michael S. Dukakis, the former Massachusetts governor who was the Democratic candidate for president in 1988, lives in Florida, wears Hawaiian shirts and says he is content not to be in the 1992 presidential campaign.

He said of the sex scandal that has surrounded one candidate, Bill Clinton, "I think Bill can survive this and go on, but if they keep it up, I don't know who's going to go for this office."

Mr. Dukakis, 58, and his wife, Kitty, are living in the guest wing of a former campaign supporter's home while he teaches at Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton.

Gay Talese, author of "Unto the Sons," published this month, "suffers from the Switzerland syndrome," Christopher Lehmann-Haupt writes to a New York Times review. "You ask him what time it is, and he tells you the history of Switzerland."

Short Takes

The Hard Rock Cafe in Los Angeles has an outdoor tote board showing that world population is growing by three people

per second and rain forests shrinking by one acre per second. Recently, the sign said: "ACRES OF RAIN FOREST NOW: 1,996,362,331. WORLD POPULATION NOW: 5,401,201,514."

The cafe owner, Peter Morton, is a board member of the National Resources Defense Council. He says, "Thousands of people drive by every hour. What a great way to make people aware."

While many states include Holocaust education in their curriculum recommendations, Illinois is the only one with a law requiring schools to teach about Nazi Germany's annihilation of 6 million Jews, according to the Holocaust Memorial Foundation of Chicago. The subject is taught in elementary school and again in high school. Individual schools decide what grade to teach the Holocaust, and how to teach it. It can be a film or a book (either or both often are "The Diary of Anne Frank") with follow-up discussion periods, or several weeks of classes.

Arthur Higbee

AMERICAN TOPICS

Planners Say Suburbs 'Destroy Civic Life'

Suburbs are "a cancerous growth," that are "destroying our civic life," two urban planners say in The Wilson Quarterly.

Andres Duany and Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk contend that "the classic suburb is less a community than an agglomeration of houses, shops and offices connected to one another by cars, not by the fabric of human life."

"The structure of the suburb tends to confine people to their houses and cars," they add. "It discourages strolling, walking, mingling with neighbors."

The mistake, the authors say, is "zoning that requires the rigid segregation of housing, commerce and industry," which create distances that force people into cars and away from one another.

The traditional town allows people to drive, or walk, in any number of patterns. A line of parked cars on a street is a protective and psychic buffer between pedestrians and moving vehicles.

But in the suburbs — where children face long school-bus rides or parents do chauffeur duty — being on a sidewalk between a major highway and a vast parking lot is no one's idea of pleasant.

About People

Bobby Bonilla, New York Mets' slugger, has set up a fund for sports programs and scholarship incentives for four schools in the Bronx, where he grew up, including his alma mater, Herbert H. Lehman High School. He will contribute \$500 for every run he bats in this season. If he drives in at least 100 runs, as he did last season, the fund will total \$50,000 or more. The athlete's salary this year is \$5.5 million. The money he will give to the schools is his own; the Mets said his contract does not include any incentives for runs batted in.

Michael S. Dukakis, the former Massachusetts governor who was the Democratic candidate for president in 1988, lives in Florida, wears Hawaiian shirts and says he is content not to be in the 1992 presidential campaign.

He said of the sex scandal that has surrounded one candidate, Bill Clinton, "I think Bill can survive this and go on, but if they keep it up, I don't know who's going to go for this office."

Mr. Dukakis, 58, and his wife, Kitty, are living in the guest wing of a former campaign supporter's home while he teaches at Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton.

Gay Talese, author of "Unto the Sons," published this month, "suffers from the Switzerland syndrome," Christopher Lehmann-Haupt writes to a New York Times review. "You ask him what time it is, and he tells you the history of Switzerland."

Short Takes

The Hard Rock Cafe in Los Angeles has an outdoor tote board showing that world population is growing by three people

per second and rain forests shrinking by one acre per second. Recently, the sign said: "ACRES OF RAIN FOREST NOW: 1,996,362,331. WORLD POPULATION NOW: 5,401,201,514."

The cafe owner, Peter Morton, is a board member of the National Resources Defense Council. He says, "Thousands of people drive by every hour. What a great way to make people aware."

Prosecution Counters Testimony For Tyson

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

INDIANAPOLIS — Prosecutors to the rape trial of Mike Tyson brought to Miss Black America and other witnesses Sunday to rebut the defense's claim that the boxer's accuser husted after his body and his money.

Sharmell Sullivan, who won the Miss Black America pageant in which Mr. Tyson's accuser competed, testified that she was near the 18-year-old woman but never heard her say that she admired Mr. Tyson's physique, as another contestant has testified.

Tanya St. Clair, testifying Saturday on Mr. Tyson's behalf, quoted the woman as "talking about his butt, saying, 'Ooooh, it's really something to hold onto.'"

Miss Sullivan countered: "I would definitely recollect a statement of that nature because it's very blunt, and I'm not used to hearing things of that nature at a beauty pageant."

The defense called 24 witnesses over four and a half days before concluding its case Sunday.

Mr. Tyson, 25, a former heavyweight champion, testified for two and a half hours Friday and Saturday. He is charged with rape and criminal deviate conduct. If convicted, he faces up to 60 years in prison.

Mr. Tyson testified that he bluntly informed the woman, using a common vulgarity, that he wanted to have sex with her after they met at a July 18 pageant rehearsal.

He said that she responded, "Sure. Just give me a call."

Cross-examining, J. Gregory Garrison, the prosecutor, asked Mr. Tyson why he did not tell the same story to the grand jury that indicted him.

The fighter gave various explanations for not mentioning it. He suggested that the transcript of his grand jury testimony was in-



Mike Tyson, after testifying at his rape trial in Indianapolis.

accurate, that the prosecutor who questioned him had cut him off before he could add the statement, that he was embarrassed to use the four-letter word before the grand jury.

"I didn't feel comfortable using the word at that particular time," he said.

Asked why he felt comfortable using it during his current testimony, he replied: "I was put under pressure to say it. I felt very uncomfortable saying it in front of the judge, in front of the jury and in front of my mother."

Eleven contestants testified for the defense, which was trying to show that Mr. Tyson had made plain his sexual interest in the contestants. Many of the witnesses said he used foul language and had an offensive demeanor.

Mr. Garrison hammered at inconsistencies to Mr. Tyson's statements, such as his claim that

he asked his accuser to wear loose clothing when she met him in his limousine.

"You figured she was coming down to have sex with you?" Mr. Garrison asked.

"Yeah," Mr. Tyson said. "If she was wearing something like tight jeans, it'd be difficult to take off. Gets complicated."

Mr. Garrison responded, "If she was coming down for the purpose of getting naked and having sex with you, it wouldn't matter what she wore."

Although there were some surly exchanges in his 80 minutes on the witness stand, Mr. Tyson did not lose his composure.

The woman has insisted that until she was in his hotel room early in the morning of July 19, Mr. Tyson made no sexual advances toward her or any offensive remarks in her presence.

(AP, NYT)

'Go Nuclear,' Politician Urges India

By Steve Coll
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — The president of India's largest opposition party, the Hindu revivalist Bharatiya Janata Party, said that because Pakistan has acknowledged that it can make a nuclear bomb, India "must waste no time to go nuclear."

"The government of India can no longer continue to adopt an ostrichlike posture," Murlidhar Joshi, the party president, said Saturday in a statement reported by the United News of India. "In fact, the BJP will not allow it."

India's minority Congress (I) Party government is under diplomatic pressure from the United States and Pakistan to attend a regional nuclear disarmament conference.

Reiterating Pakistan's support for a five-power conference to address the spread of nuclear weapons in

South Asia, Pakistan's foreign secretary told Washington Post editors and reporters last week that his country possessed the knowledge and components to make at least one nuclear bomb.

Indian officials have attempted to clarify a statement made by the foreign minister, Madhav Singh Solanki, concerning whether India also had the ability to construct nuclear weapons.

Mr. Solanki said at a news conference, in response to a question about Pakistan's proclaimed ability to build at least one nuclear bomb: "A bomb is part of defense preparedness. We have our defense preparedness."

Later, Indian officials said Mr. Solanki meant to say that India's preparedness did not necessarily include nuclear weapons.

India tested a nuclear bomb in 1974 but has since maintained that its nuclear program is strictly peaceful.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Get Help to Somalia

A disaster almost beyond imagining has overwhelmed Somalia, now a ghost of a country. A senseless clan war waged by teenagers with automatic weapons has made a killing ground of the once sleepy capital of Mogadishu.

malia's former armories cannot with decency sit on their hands. The civil war began a year ago after the ouster of President Mohamed Siad Barre, Somalia's strongman for 21 years.

Walesa Makes a Point

Poland's historic transition to a market economy is going remarkably well in purely economic terms, but the strain on its weary and anxious people is enormous. That strain is reflected in Lech Walesa's bitter speech to the Council of Europe, where he reproached the rich and complacent West for encouraging Poland into this venture and then providing little help when the going got rough.

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Middle-Class Queen

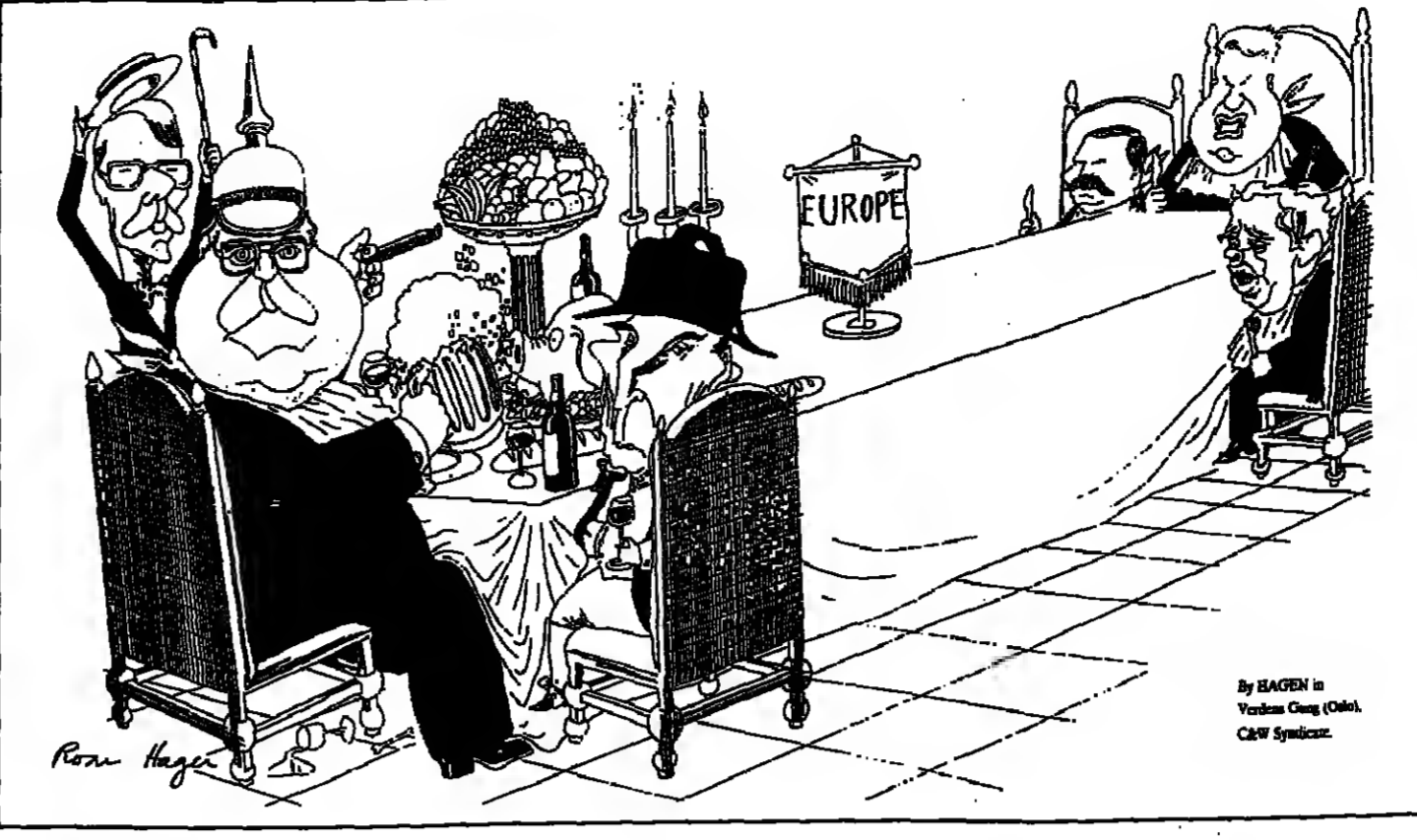
Queen Elizabeth is no ordinary mortal. For starters, she is Britain's richest resident. Yet she pays no taxes. Her coffers, even in a recession, swell impressively year by year.

Queen Elizabeth is no ordinary mortal. For starters, she is Britain's richest resident. Yet she pays no taxes. Her coffers, even in a recession, swell impressively year by year. All that money rolling in allows her to keep a world-class stable, half a dozen castles and a yacht, the Britannia, with fake fireplaces.

Seeing Through the Sand

These are great days for archaeology, with dramatic finds changing the conventional wisdom on everything from the Mayans' downfall to the Pyramids' building, and satellites taking infrared photos that tell you where to dig.

These are great days for archaeology, with dramatic finds changing the conventional wisdom on everything from the Mayans' downfall to the Pyramids' building, and satellites taking infrared photos that tell you where to dig. That last technological wobble is brand new. Its first significant payoff was the announcement last week that a team of ingenious amateurs had located Ubar, one of the great lost cities of antiquity, buried in the sands of the Arabian desert in Oman.



States Can Break Up, Democracies Can Grow Up

WASHINGTON — Most American experts on international affairs are incurably pessimistic about the prospects for a more decent and peaceful world. Many assert that the new post-Communist world will be one of intolerant, aggressive nationalism rather than spreading democracy.

All this suggests that the time for most people was not mindless nationalism but a desire to get away from the old, hated Communist center — in other words, political freedom as much as ethnicity.

Historically, Russian nationalism has always had a xenophobic side and today there are Russians who see a vast Jewish-Masonic conspiracy to destroy their country, Russian nationalism has also been imperialistic. In the words of the 19th century poet Fyodor Tyutchev, the Russians had a right to rule "from the Elbe to China."

communities to take control of their own destinies and liberate themselves from the tyranny of nondemocratic forms of government. Among the newly emerging nations of the former Soviet Union, breakup along national lines was a necessary condition for the eventual emergence of democracy. It is quite possible that nationalist passions will subside once national identities have been securely established.

Japan: America's Rival, Not Its Enemy

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — It is surprising that many otherwise kindly Americans want to make Japan the new enemy. Since the Soviet Union disappeared and Iraq was defeated so quickly, Americans seem lonesome for a global foe.

Every country has its problems with Japan, yet only in the United States have so many tempers run so high. In the last two decades Japan has made great progress in opening its markets. Non-Japanese companies that have competitive products and understand the Japanese system find more opportunities there than most people imagine.

vindictive. With America deeply in debt, it needs Japan to buy its bonds, give aid to other countries, advance scientific research and control pollution. The stakes are very large for both countries and the rest of the world.

Egypt Doesn't Want Libya Attacked

CAIRO — The most acute concern in the Egyptian government today is not what outsiders might expect: not the Algerian crisis over Islamic fundamentalism, not the dragging Arab-Israeli peace process. It is the possibility of a military attack by the United States on Libya.

groups like the IRA. And Mr. Mubarak's efforts have been effective. The Gadhafi government has moderated its rhetoric and its pattern of troublemaking. A striking example was its low posture during the Gulf War.

order amounts to hitting weak opponents, especially Arabs. One Egyptian said: "If they do it, it will vindicate Saddam Hussein. It would be an assertion of American dominance on the cheap. America has the sheer power to do what it wants, but it cannot prevent the result of furthering Islamic radicalization."

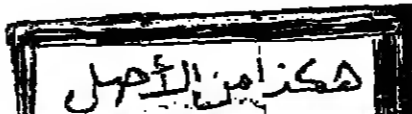
In Africa, Left Behind And Angry

WASHINGTON — The images flickering across the television screen a few nights ago were horrifying enough. Viewers saw children murdering each other with automatic rifles in the ruins of the once handsome Somali capital of Mogadishu.

What is usually lost in the role that the day's events play in a continuing Western retreat, part voluntary, part forced, from key parts of the Third World. Missing the bigger picture, Westerners are unable to develop the global perspective that could help stem the ebbing tide of Western involvement in much of Africa and Asia.

1892: Anarchist Lawyer PARIS — Anarchist doctrines were extolled yesterday [Feb. 9] from the Bar of a Paris Court to the horror of the Bench. M. Dejon, editor of an anarchist publication, was charged with inciting to pillage and murder.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher JOHN VINOCCO, Executive Editor... WALTER WELLS, News Editor... SAMUEL ABE, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMOORE, Deputy Editors... CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor... ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages... REGINALD DALE, Economic and Financial Editor... RENE BONDY, Deputy Publisher... RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publisher... JUANITA I. CASPARI, Advertising Sales Director... ROBERT FARRÉ, Creative Director, Europe... International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 61395; Circulation, 61283; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.



In Africa, Left Behind And Angry

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The left is flickering across the continent a few nights ago were burning enough. Viewers saw their murdering each other with rifles in the ruins of the once-thriving Somali capital of Mogadishu. But the remarkable free-lance shooting of the largely unreported civil war is destroying Somalia and its people or story than the immediate suffering displayed on the news.

The African voters rising in the mountains with reckless rifles are made launchers did not often fail to take and hold buildings or to text inf. They were shooting at and apartments into shreds and rubble, laughing gleefully as they did.

They were systematically destroying colonialists had erected on the shoreline of the Horn of Africa. It had been taken over and the Somali politicians and businessmen after independence in 1960.

The scenes are emblematic of a physical rejection of the West and a rejection that is taking place in a desperately ill body that can't be transplanted organ. Africa is rejecting the colonialists' legacy.

First the colonialists were present as Africa and Asia grew to independence. Then the Poles and democracies that the departures had put in place were subsequent one-party states or military dictatorship of left or right. The same exceptions, such as Botswana and Zimbabwe, prove that the rule is to be one man, one vote, one state.

The scenes from Somalia, like the conclusion, suggest a threshold has crossed. Will the razing of Western-style urban centers be part of the "final solution" to the long-standing marches of colonialism and domination across this century?

The continent is often the journalists and politicians with each case as it comes.

The collapse of Kinshasa, Zaire's other urban centers as well as Seko's corrupt rule over the West African Mali's brutal and Westernized Kenyan elite are the making of Nairobi a success story in the frittering away of the enormous economic potential are the subjects of journalists' shots or policy papers that are maneuvering Mr. Mobutu or someone else into the "response to the immediate crisis."

What is usually lost in the day's events play in a Western retreat, part of the world, from key parts of the world. Missing the bigger picture, Westerners are unable to understand the global perspective that stems the edging tide of Western involvement in much of Africa.

It is not a uniform mess in America, which shows signs of going strong economic revival in part of the retreat. Nations in developing countries of Asia are booming because of American investment or trade, although now increasingly dependent on these investments and trade. The chunks of the Third World had come a no-man's-land for Western interests in the last 30 years.

Western influence that was strong of commitment in India, Iran, Afghanistan, Sudan or elsewhere has been snuffed out like a candle caught in a windstorm. The can and European investors who could have been the bridge between power and economic agency for African countries pulled their resources back home.

The short-sightedness and the Third World government that pulled back in many cases to treat each case as a separate, modifiable problem as many in the West are inclined to do, giving a role that colonialism played in inspiring the chaos that grips these colonies. More important, the colonial powers into the development of effective policies and programs to help the American and European conservative movements in the West and the Third World.

That is why the American ABC should be in the news, not just a decaying form of colonialism, but not a new one. The role of the United States in the thinking of the Western world, they cannot see or hear from them to their fate.

Shamir Successors Brace for Clash

Likud to Vote On Leadership

JERUSALEM — A leadership vote in the ruling Likud party this month will be a test of strength for senior party figures who hope eventually to succeed Yitzhak Shamir.

Mr. Shamir, 76, who has been prime minister for six of the last eight years, has a firm grip on power in a nation where old politicians rarely fade away.

Party sources expect him to win handsily when Likud's 3,500-member central committee votes on Feb. 20.

But two of his top cabinet ministers have come forward to challenge him. Likud sources say they are laying the groundwork for the day Mr. Shamir steps aside.

Foreign Minister David Levy, a self-styled man of the people, joined the contest over the weekend.

"One can imagine even David Levy himself doesn't believe he can defeat Yitzhak Shamir," Ma'ariv, the moderate daily, said in an editorial on Sunday.

"That is not why he is running now," the paper added. "He is running in order to demonstrate the strength of his support and to try to ensure his place as No. 2."

Other would-be successors include Housing Minister Ariel Sharon, architect of the building boom in occupied Arab lands, and Defense Minister Moshe Arens, a technocrat long viewed as Mr. Shamir's preferred heir.

Mr. Levy is 54, Mr. Sharon is 63 and Mr. Arens, who is not challenging Mr. Shamir but hopes to displace Mr. Levy from the No. 2 spot, is 66.

Mr. Shamir will have to attract the support of at least half the party faithful if he is to win on the first ballot.

"One way or another we can be assured of a tense and interesting contest," wrote a veteran political commentator, Hanan Crystal, in the daily Hadashot.

Mr. Levy is the most successful



Mr. Levy announcing his plans Sunday to run against Mr. Shamir.

Moroccan-born politician in an establishment dominated by Jews from Europe. Critics dismiss him as an opportunist but credit him with pressing for negotiations with the Arabs in his 20 months as foreign minister.

Mr. Sharon, who as defense minister in 1982 was instrumental in the invasion of Lebanon, was denied an official reception in Washington on his last visit because of Jewish settlement policies in the occupied territories that the United States views as an obstacle to peace.

The conventional wisdom here is that Mr. Shamir's supporters also

EC Quandary: Conveying the Spirit of Maastricht

As the European Community finalized landmark monetary and political treaties in Maastricht, Netherlands, Prime Minister Jacques Sauter of Luxembourg, which held the EC presidency during much of the negotiations, talked to Joseph Fitchett of the International Herald Tribune about what happens next in the Community.

That's why the Bundesbank is right to insist that nothing should threaten the strong D-mark: It's in our collective interest. By hiking German interest rates right after the Maastricht summit, the Bundesbank made that point bluntly — and also sent a reassuring signal to German opinion, which is disconcerted by how much unification is costing.

we are starting to enlarge the Community as we must to help stabilize Europe, but it must not make the EC ungovernable.

Q. So which countries will be included and which excluded?

A. Countries are going to arrive in waves. There should not be any problem about incorporating Austria and other countries in the European Free Trade Association. Eventually, we will have to consider Hungary and Czechoslovakia and, perhaps with slightly less certainty, Poland: It's inconceivable for a new Europe not to include countries whose history and cultures are so intertwined with ours. The Baltic states, I think, should initially seek to form an economic union on the Benelux model. The Commonwealth of Independent States? Well, I just saw several of their leaders and we'll have a better idea after their meeting later this week, about whether these countries, particularly Ukraine, are going to stick together. These are states that need close cooperative ties with the EC.

The real challenge for us is not to spread EC membership, but to recognize that we must make real sacrifices to help these people. The EC has never shared with outsiders, but I hope that in a couple of years, once we're beyond the current electoral periods in some EC countries, stronger leaders and youthful idealism can put across this message.

Q. What about EC membership for the ex-Yugoslav states?

A. Slovenia presents no major difficulty, but Croatia, although European in character like Czechoslovakia and Hungary, can only come much later. Serbia has no claim, especially since it will not be considered the successor state of Yugoslavia.

MONDAY Q&A

But [German Chancellor Helmut] Kohl was right to opt for fast reunification, despite Bundesbank objections, because big political decisions do not afford the luxury of choosing the moment. Already we can see that the economic strains caused by ex-East Germany are going to be surmounted, probably in three to five years, with growth probably around 10 percent this year and 12 percent next year. The politicians simply have to provide leadership, have to remind people that no European country — not even Germany — can solve the challenges of security, technology and environment by itself.

Q. What happens next in the process of EC integration?

A. At Maastricht, we decided to build an evolutionary drive into the process because the quickening pace of change is putting new demands on the EC. The Common Market existed unchanged during the stable conditions from 1958 to 1988, then we had to start working out the changes for 1992, and now we have decided that a further set of changes, probably as important as those at Maastricht, are needed by 1996. These will mainly affect the EC's institutional structure and decision-making. Already

SDI: Desire for Soviet Technology PROTEST: Yeltsin's Policies Leave Muscovites Split

(Continued from page 1)

ahead in both of these important areas.

The SDI officials have also drawn up a shopping list of Soviet-developed technologies in more than 50 areas vital to aerospace research, according to the aerospace magazine, Aviation Week & Space Technology.

The magazine said a plan had been presented to the Defense Department and the White House that would authorize spending \$50 million for the space hardware and employ as many as 1,000 former Soviet technicians.

The magazine reported that other items high on the shopping list, besides the nuclear power system called Topaz 2 and the electric propulsion system, known as Hall thrusters, included liquid rocket engines, high-temperature electrical switches called tactrons and neutral particle beam technologies for space weapons.

Also high on the list are Soviet ballistic missiles and data about their performance capabilities, the magazine reported. Any missiles likely to be encountered by America's anti-missile defense system will probably be either these same missiles or ones built by Third World countries to the same design. Such information would be of critical assistance to engineers designing the defense system.

Dick McCormick, a spokesman

(Continued from page 1)

for the SDI organization, said that all the officials who could comment on the reported plan were unavailable. The proposal to acquire the nuclear reactor and the electric propulsion units has been raised to congressional testimony.

In the Aviation Week article, Western engineers said to be familiar with the agency's more wide-ranging procurement plan were quoted as saying that the initial cost is estimated at less than \$50 million. This would be a small fraction of the \$5.4 billion the administration is seeking in the next fiscal year for anti-ballistic missile defense programs.

They said the plan could save the nation more than \$4 billion in SDI costs and also help bolster the troubled economy of the former Soviet republics.

Specialists in strategic arms said they were not surprised by the report, noting that the SDI officials have been ahead of the rest of the administration in seeking to gain access to major technologies that the Russians are eager to sell for much-needed hard currencies.

Steve Aftergood, a policy analyst for the Federation of American Scientists in Washington, said: "It's curious that SDI has been the leading advocate for purchasing Soviet technology more than a year now. The administration response overall has been absolute gridlock."

(Continued from page 1)

ounce (90-gram) jar of applesauce for an infant now costs 4 rubles, and a pound (450 grams) of meat 50 rubles or more, he said.

"When our supplies run out, I'm not going to pick up a gun, but frankly I don't know how we'll live," he said. "There's no way we can live on my salary anymore."

Mr. Yeltsin, or a replacement, will have to declare a state of emergency before long, he added, to head off mass starvation.

Mr. Yeltsin's supporters, who appeared as numerous as his opponents, gathered at the "White House," where in August Mr. Yeltsin had led the resistance to a hard-line Communist coup attempt.

Several retirees at the pro-Yeltsin rally acknowledged that times were tough, but they said they believed that the current transition was something Russia must suffer through to pay for seven decades of Communist rule.

They warned that the "red shirts and brown shirts" — Communists and fascists — gathering near the Kremlin posed a serious danger to democracy.

The anti-Yeltsin demonstrators originally hoped to march on the White House, but thousands of policemen kept the two groups apart.

Many of the anti-Yeltsin protesters said that they saw no political figure at the moment whom they

would support against Mr. Yeltsin.

Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi has tried to position himself as leader of the moderate conservative opposition.

Mr. Rutskoi sought this weekend

to place himself at the head of the growing opposition to Mr. Yeltsin

by calling for a one-year economic state of emergency to save the country from ruin, The Washington Post reported.

ALGERIA: Authorities Declare a State of Emergency

(Continued from page 1)

dreds of deaths and injuries. Martial law was lifted in September.

In tactics copied from scenes of the Palestinian uprising against Israel to the Occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, covered closely by Algerian television in the past three years, Algerian youths threw stones at army troops, set up burning barricades of tires and garbage in the streets and used hit-and-run strategies against the troops.

Leaders of the fundamentalists

who so far have escaped detention called Sunday upon their followers to stage further demonstrations.

They said they would lead a march Friday in Algiers despite the government's warning that it would ban the demonstration and its obvious willingness to use armed force to repress the fundamentalists.

"The crisis will continue as long as the junta in power perseveres with its policy of arrogance and repression against its political ad-

versaries," a communiqué issued by the Islamic Salvation Front's executive bureau said Sunday before the party's headquarters was seized.

10 Die in Fire in Germany

TRIPPSTADT, Germany — A fire in an attic apartment here Sunday killed eight children, their mother and an adult relative, the police said.



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75 AND 50 YEARS

ward to Germany's...
New Delhi —

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Feb. 7

Canadian Dollars

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld Bid Ask

Short Term

Table of short-term bond prices for Canadian dollars, listing issuers like Abn Fin, Abn Ind, Abn Gov, etc., with columns for Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Bid, Ask.

Government/Supranationals

Table of government and supranational bond prices for Canadian dollars.

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld Bid Ask

Table of international bond prices for various currencies, including Australian Dollars, Deutsche Marks, etc.

ECU Straights

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld Bid Ask

Table of ECU straight bond prices.

Corporates

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld Bid Ask

Table of corporate bond prices.

Banks

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld Bid Ask

Table of bank bond prices.

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Table of bank bond prices.

NEW YORK (AP)

The following bonds were sold by the New York Public Debt Office...

Table of new bond issues in New York, listing issuer, amount, maturity, and price.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Feb. 7.

Table of mutual fund prices, listing fund name, price, and other details.

MUTUAL FUNDS

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Table of mutual fund prices, listing fund name, price, and other details.

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, with text like 'APITAL M...', 'Mark-I...', and 'CURRENCY R...'.

CAPITAL MARKETS

European Bonds Stressed By Mark-Dollar Tension

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Expectations of imminent further reductions in U.S. interest rates are sending the dollar and dollar bond markets in divergent directions.

Germany's partners may have to raise their interest rates because of EMS constraints.

The dollar's sharp rise of two-and-a-half pfennig from its high point on Friday appeared to take account of a coming out in rates, but there is no way to be sure about that until the Fed actually moves.

A quarter-point cut in the cost of overnight money from the Fed's current target of 4 percent is not likely to significantly perturb the currency market.

That is not least because Mr. Lipsky does not rule out the possibility that when the Fed moves it could shave the rate by half a percentage point rather than the quarter-point cut now widely expected.

The fact that the Fed did not move last week, Mr. Lipsky said, was consistent with its strategy of not wanting to be seen linking policy moves to specific data.

Simon Crane, a trading adviser to banks, said he expected that warning optimism about an impending U.S. economic recovery would lead to a weaker dollar.

But others cautioned that many investors are prepared to start loading up on the currency at around current levels in anticipation of a revival later this year that could carry it to 1.80 DM or higher.

Jim O'Neill of Swiss Bank Corp. said it was "dangerous to get too negative about the short-term outlook for the dollar because of the dreadful economic data coming out of Germany."

He noted that December's industrial production fell 3.1 percent and manufacturing orders were off 2.5 percent.

But Jonathan Wilmut at Credit Suisse First Boston cautioned about reading too much into the German data because it essentially only covers what is happening in Western Germany.

And with the Bundesbank's thundering that the 6.4 percent pay raise won by steelworkers has to be the ceiling rather than the floor for other unions, Mr. Wilmut said he believed that "clearly, there will be a delay in the pace of the expected decline in German interest rates."

Adding a further chill to European bond markets is the prospect of an ever-firmer Deutsche mark. The mark's interest rate advantage over the dollar — already a hefty 5.5 percentage points — could widen as dollar rates fall.

There are other problems as well. Britain, Italy and France all face important elections in coming months and international investors appear to be heading for the safer, smaller European markets such as Sweden and Spain where rates are high, more than 10 percent, and the currencies seem well protected.

As a result, new-issue activity in the Eurobond market last week was subdued. The most active sector was the Deutsche mark. Of the five new issues launched, the biggest success was the high-coupon offering from the Development Bank of South Africa, carrying the government's guarantee.

Its six-year issue, initially targeted at 150 million DM, was See BONDS, Page 9

Watanabe Urges Rice Concession

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe on Sunday urged Japan to begin negotiations on replacing its ban on rice imports with tariffs as a means of moving the stalled GATT trade talks toward a conclusion, news reports said.

Japan Broadcasting Corp. quoted him as saying Japan had not submitted conditions for accepting tariffs, even though Arthur Dunkel, director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, has urged each nation to submit proposed tariff rates for farm imports by March 1.

Mr. Dunkel has urged that all import bans be replaced by tariffs, which would be gradually reduced.

"Other Uruguay round member nations are struggling for a settlement under certain conditions but Japan has been absolutely opposed to it," Mr. Watanabe said in a speech in Tochigi prefecture.

"Now is the time that we must concede to some extent," he said.

A conclusion of the trade talks, known as the Uruguay round, has been delayed for more than a year by a dispute between the European Community and other agricultural exporting nations over subsidies.

Opposition by Japan and South Korea to opening their rice markets has become an important subissue.

Japan has insisted in the past that it needs to ban rice imports to maintain self-sufficiency in its staple food because its farmers cannot compete with more efficient growers in other countries. (AP, AFP)

'Trust Us and Invest in Us'

Developing States Compete Hard for Western Favor

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune

DAVOS, Switzerland — Poor Nawaz Sharif, the prime minister of Pakistan, a country only recently at the forefront of the Cold War battleground, attracted barely a ripple of attention from the hundreds of businessmen and journalists attending the annual World Economic Forum here.

Meanwhile, people like Lennid M. Kravchuk, the new president of the brand-new nation of Ukraine, and Anatoli A. Sobchak, mayor of St. Petersburg, found their pockets bulging with business cards and requests for interviews by the time the week-long gathering ended last Thursday.

In fact, there were so many new countries represented at this year's bigger-than-ever annual gathering of business leaders, government officials and prominent specialists that a lot of the old ones felt awfully left out.

One thing was clear: the competition for Western investment, Western aid, indeed, even Western attention, is growing more intense.

"It has turned into a big beauty contest," said Hans Siebert, president of the Kiel Institute of World Economics. "Practically every developing country in the world now wants to open itself to Western investment, so they are all lining up to display their wares."

The new nations that once were buried inside the Soviet Union stood in the strongest spotlight. Lithuania, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and others sent their previously all-but-unknown presidents to the meeting, pleading for Western business to give them a try.

Coming from South Africa, the African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela vowed to Western leaders that his group, which has led the struggle to end apartheid and turn over power to the long-suffering black majority, does not intend to impose heavy-handed state control of the economy.

President Frederik W. de Klerk, meanwhile, pleaded with business capitalists to return soon to South Africa as economic sanctions imposed by the United Nations are lifted. "Trust us. Invest in us," he said. "We have no choice but to succeed."

Not to be outdone, some of the old-timers went to extra effort. For example, President Carlos

Andrés Pérez of Venezuela, after being forced to return to Caracas to help put down a coup by mid-level army officials, made sure to place a phone call back to Davos to assure Western business that his country's economic program would continue.

Even Vietnam, long ostracized by the United States, joined the pilgrimage. "It is necessary to attend this kind of meeting to make ourselves better known," Phan Van Khai, Vietnam's first deputy prime minister, said in an interview.

"To integrate ourselves into the world economy, we have adopted a policy of open doors," he added. "What we are trying to do is create the best possible conditions for foreign investment."

Slovenia, struggling to escape the ravages of the civil war among the various republics that once made up Yugoslavia, promoted itself with a slick pamphlet proclaiming: "A new state on the sunny side of the Alps."

Deal-making easily took precedence over most of the high-flown public sessions, which were conducted by such eminent but well-worn former officials as Paul A. Volcker, Henry A. Kissinger, and Karl Otto Pöhl.

"Most of the talk in public is just for show," said Bill Bradley, the Democratic senator from New Jersey. "But the business atmosphere is frenetic. All the real action is behind the scenes."

Perhaps recognizing they could not compete with the newcomers, some of the pioneers at parading their economic advantages before the international business community were out quite as active as in the past.

President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico, for example, stayed home. But the Mexican delegation, headed by the trade and industry secretary, Jaime Serra Puche, put out a glossy brochure, conducted dozens of briefings and produced an attractive art show.

Typically, the Russians stood out primarily for failing to put up a unified front. They quarreled among themselves over whether President Boris N. Yeltsin's radical program of shock treatment for

See COMPETE, Page 9

OPEC President Urges Large Cut In Oil Output

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — Setting a clear direction for OPEC oil ministers who are scheduled to meet Wednesday in Geneva, the group's president on Sunday called for a significant cut in the cartel's crude petroleum production of 24.2 million barrels a day in order to give sagging prices a boost.

"I think we need to cut by 1.5 million barrels per day in order to firm up prices, arrest the slide and begin moving toward the \$21 a barrel minimum reference price," Jibril Aminu, who is also Nigeria's oil minister, said in Lagos.

The reference price is for an average of seven different types of crude pumped by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Currently, the average price for those crudes stands at about \$16 a barrel, far below the desired target.

The oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, Youssef Omeir Youssef, indicated Sunday his country was ready to cut output further if other OPEC members went along, news agencies reported.

Iraq's oil minister, Usama Hiti, called for OPEC to reduce output by 1.5 million barrels a day and said the bulk of the cuts should fall on the Emirates and Saudi Arabia, which he accused of "excessive overproduction."

Oil Minister Celestino Armas of Venezuela said a week ago there was "a growing inclination among OPEC producers to agree to reduce output in order to raise prices."

Saudi Arabia, OPEC's largest producer, with output of 8.5 million barrels of oil a day, has indicated it was willing to reduce its production but has deliberately declined to say by how much, leaving that to what is expected to be difficult negotiations in Geneva when the oil ministers gather on Wednesday.

The recent statements, combined with political pressures within several OPEC countries to boost oil revenues, have left analysts with a general sentiment that the cartel will take firm action. The recent drop in revenues has caused serious tensions in countries such as Algeria and Venezuela.

The whole psychology has changed," said Gary Ross, president of New York-based Petroleum Research Industry Associates, echoing a widespread view in the oil industry that the slide in price that began in November may be halted by OPEC's actions this week.

Expectations of a cut in output have helped oil prices move up \$2 a barrel from their recent lows. The average oil price had fallen by more than 20 percent from November to January as OPEC production crept up to an 11-year high.

OPEC officials have said the organization may aim to trim output by anywhere from 3 to 7 percent, with most members leaning toward the higher figure or even more. The 1.5 million-barrel reduction called for by the OPEC president would amount to 6.2 percent.

But there is an equally strong appreciation that after two years of steadily pushing their output higher, most OPEC members will have a hard time agreeing on how to reverse course.

"The most touted scenarios involve an across the board cut that would exclude Iraq and Kuwait," commented Platt's Oilgram, an industry newsletter.

Iraq has been banned by the United Nations from exporting all since it invaded Kuwait in August 1990. Last week, it rejected a compromise proposal to resume exports of about 1 million barrels a day.

Kuwait, which had a pre-invasion output capacity of 2 million barrels a day, is producing around 600,000 barrels a day now, including 500,000 for export. It has made it clear that it cannot be expected to slow down the recovery of its oil industry.

Saudi Arabia, while signaling last month some willingness to reduce its output, has been adamant that it must retain its current 35 percent share of OPEC's output under any new production ceiling.

The Saudis dispute the generally bearish views about demand for OPEC oil in the second quarter, suggesting they may opt for the smallest cut of 3 percent. Although OPEC and the International Energy Agency in Paris have estimated the world will need only 22.7 million barrels of OPEC's crude a day starting in March, the Saudis say demand will be higher.

Under Fire, Dow Corning Opens Implant Files

Reviewers

WASHINGTON — The leading manufacturer of silicone breast implants is to open its files to the public on Monday to defend itself against charges it rushed the implants to the market without adequate safety studies.

Dow Corning Co. is making its documents public after the Food and Drug Administration called last month for a moratorium on the breast-enlarging implants.

David Kessler, the FDA commissioner, has said that there were troubling safety questions about the silicone implants' possible links to the development of auto-immune disorders similar to arthritis.

Without naming any manufacturer, Dr. Kessler said the FDA had discovered that safe-

ty review documents relevant to the silicone implants might not have been submitted.

Dow Corning is to release up to 100 documents relating to its research and marketing of the silicone gel devices. Dow Corning is a joint venture of Dow Chemical Co. and Corning Inc.

Other manufacturers of breast implants include Bioplasty Inc., Mentor Corp. and Mcghan Medical.

Between a million and 2 million American women have had the devices surgically implanted. Several thousand have developed health problems they blame on silicone gel leaking from the implants.

Newspaper reports of internal company memos quoted Dow Corning salesmen as saying the implants were "greasy," possibly due to

silicone leaks, and comparing them to "the Pinto gas tank."

Ford Motor Co.'s Pinto model became a symbol of corporate negligence in the 1970s because of allegations that its gasoline tank could explode if the car was hit from behind.

Although breast implants have been around for three decades, they were exempt from thorough testing until 1976, when the FDA began regulating implanted medical devices. It has taken until this year for the agency to get near a decision on whether they should be considered safe and effective.

FDA advisers decided in November that there was not enough scientific evidence to call the implants safe but said they should remain on the market while more studies were done.

EC Budget Battle Holds Key to Treaty Ambitions

By Charles Goldsmith
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — With the European Community's new Treaty of Maastricht safely signed and sealed, a crucial budget battle beginning this week will determine if the Community can deliver the charter's lofty promises.

The treaty, signed Friday by EC foreign and finance ministers, pledges help to the Community's poorest countries in the drive to create an economic and monetary union, commits the 12 members to a more unified foreign policy and calls for new trans-European networks designed to bolster the Community's sagging electronics sector.

Now it is time to pay up, and EC nations are braced for months of wrenching debate on a five-year spending plan, covering 1993 to 1997, to be presented in Strasbourg on Wednesday by the EC Commission to the European Parliament.

The overall spending ceiling is expected to rise from 66 billion European currency units this year to around 85 billion Ecu in 1997, representing an increase from 1.2 percent of the Community's gross national product to between 1.35 percent and 1.4 percent.

The major combat, officials said, would pit the poorest members' demands for more money Community aid against the wealthier nations' reluctance to shell out more in the midst of an economic downturn.

"What we're looking for is that the promises made in Maastricht to help the less prosperous parts of

the Community will now be underpinned by concrete operational commitments," said a diplomat from Ireland, reflecting a position shared by Spain, Portugal and Greece as members of the Community's so-called Poor Four.

The Maastricht treaty still must be ratified by the Community's 12 national parliaments, and the tough fiscal choices involved in the budget debate could make the treaty deliberations far more divisive.

"In Maastricht, everyone was broadly speaking on the same wavelength," said an EC official. "They may have had different ideas on how they wanted the Community to develop, but everyone wanted the Community to develop. With the budget, it might come down to the haves against the have-nots, or the net contributors against the others."

Germany, Britain and France head the list of member states that contribute more to the EC budget than they receive.

"The three main net contributors want to look hard and long at the budget because we are all facing financial difficulties domestically," said a British official.

"We feel the Community's budget should be tackled in the same way national budgets are," he said. "We should not start with back-of-the-envelope target figures for future expenditures, but rather we should decide what policies we wish to pursue and see what we can afford, which entails hard choices."

The Poor Four are coming to the See EC, Page 9

EAST CHINA FAIR '92
WELCOME
East China Fair '92 will be held at Shanghai Exhibition Centre from March 5th to 14th, 1992, while a subsidiary exhibition hall will be located in Shanghai International Exhibition Centre in Hongqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone. It will be a regional foreign economic relations and trade fair. The Fair will display different kinds of products including oil and cereals, foodstuffs, native produce, animal by-products, teas, textiles, silks, garments, light industrial products, stationery and sporting goods, arts and crafts, embroidery and drawn work, chemicals, metals and minerals, medicines and health products, machinery and equipments, instruments and electronics and so on. High-tech products and products from enterprises with foreign investments will also be on display. Various forms of business such as processing or assembling with supplied materials, compensation trade, joint and cooperative ventures will all be negotiable. Businessmen all over the world are warmly welcome.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Unit, and Rate. Includes sub-sections for Cross Rates and Other Dollar Values.

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and Rate. Includes sub-sections for Forward Rates and Money Rates.

Last Week's Markets

Table with columns for Index, Date, and Change. Includes sub-sections for Stock Indices and Money Rates.

World Bank Arm Sees Opportunities in India

NEW DELHI — The International Finance Corp., the World Bank's investment arm, will step up investment in India to take advantage of the government's sweeping program of economic change, Executive Vice President William Ryrice said.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 7.

Table with columns: Symbol, Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Chg. Lists various OTC symbols and their trading data.

Table with columns: Symbol, Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Chg. Lists various NASDAQ symbols and their trading data.

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Vertical advertisements on the right margin, including 'BUSINESS' and 'German Crack'.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom center of the page.

New International Bond Issues

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (Millions), Nat., Coup. %, Price, and Terms. Includes sections for Floating Rate Notes, Fixed-Coupons, and Equity-Linked.

Slow Economy Crimps Global Bank Lending

By Carl Gewirtz
PARIS — International bank lending was stuck in the doldrums in the third quarter last year, the Bank for International Settlements said in its regular quarterly survey of activity.

Investors Chary of Politicians Fear of Stimulus Spurs a Perverse Fall in Bond Prices

NEW YORK — The perversity that sometimes grips the Treasury securities market was amply demonstrated last week.

BONDS: Dollar-Mark Tension

(Continued from first finance page)
Increased within hours of the launch to 200 million DM thanks to its coupon of 10 percent — more than 2 percentage points more than investors can earn buying German government bonds.

RBS Seeks Link For Charterhouse

Bloomberg Business News
LONDON — Royal Bank of Scotland Group PLC may sell its merchant bank subsidiary, Charterhouse PLC, or seek a link with a Continental European bank that may involve a partial sale of the operation, executives said.

COMPETE: Wooing the West

(Continued from first finance page)
The crippled Russian economy will survive a political backlash.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Relief on German-U.S. Phone Rates
BONN (Reuters) — Deutsche Bundespost Telekom, the state-owned telecommunications authority, plans to reduce rates sharply for telephone calls to North America, sources close to the telecommunications industry said Sunday.

EC: A Budget Battle

(Continued from first finance page)
bargaining table with a spending figure in mind, namely a doubling of the Community's existing structural funds, designed to help poorer countries catch up.

COMPANY RESULTS

Table with columns: Company Name, Revenue, Profit, and other financial metrics. Includes sections for Revenue and profits or losses, and Weekly Sales.

WALL STREET REVIEW

Table with columns: NYSE Most Active, AMEX Most Active, NYSE Diaries, AMEX Diaries, and ADVERTISEMENT.

Lavalin Signs Bangkok Rail Contract

BANGKOK (Combined Dispatches) — Thailand has awarded a contract to a consortium led by Lavalin International Inc. of Canada to build a \$2.6 billion elevated rail project in Bangkok.

Süddeutsche Wants Berliner Verlag

HAMBURG (Reuters) — Süddeutsche Verlag GmbH in Munich is negotiating to acquire a stake in Berliner Verlag, a publisher that is part of the Robert Maxwell holdings, Der Spiegel reported over the weekend.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table with columns: Fund Name, Bid, Ask, and other financial metrics.

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 7. (Continued) Table with columns for Symbol, High, Low, Close, Net Change.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Table listing stock indices for various countries including Amsterdam, London, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Zurich, and Paris.

Mongolia Inaugurates Its Bourse

ULAN BATOR, Mongolia — Mongolia has opened its first stock exchange as part of an ambitious privatization plan...

Singapore

Prices were mixed in trading slowed by the Chinese New Year. The Straits Times industrial index fell 3.40 points on the week...

Tokyo

Prices were mixed, with the Nikkei Stock average gaining 84.07 yen, or 0.38 percent, to 22,107.12 yen...

Zurich

Zurich stocks made progress, as the Swiss Performance Index ended at 1,120.24, up 8.75 points, or 0.78 percent.

AMSTERDAM

Prices were little changed last week, with the CBS all-share index holding at 201.6.

LONDON

Leading stocks fell last week, battered by political and economic uncertainty. The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index fell 55 points...

FRANKFURT

Stocks were mixed last week as the DAX index slipped 1.97 points, to 1,685.22, while the Commerzbank gauge edged up 0.59 percent...

HONG KONG

Hong Kong's stock market greeted the Year of the Monkey with a bang, pushing the Hang Seng index to a record high.

PARIS

The Bourse lost a little ground on the week in quiet trading. The CAC-40 index ended the week at 1,861.61 points, off 0.75 percent.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Table listing Chicago exchange options with columns for Symbol, Call, Put, and Price.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Table listing American exchange options with columns for Symbol, Call, Put, and Price.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Table listing American exchange options with columns for Symbol, Call, Put, and Price.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Table listing American exchange options with columns for Symbol, Call, Put, and Price.

Advertisement for MCI Card. Includes headline 'CLIP AND SAVE ON CALLS TO THE UNITED STATES.', promotional text, and a form for requesting the card.

MONDAY SPORTS

Magic Show: Johnson Paces West's All-Star Romp

ORLANDO, Florida — Just up the road from Fantasyland, Magic Johnson made a heart-warming comeback worthy of a Disney script in pacing the West to a 153-113 National Basketball Association All-Star Game victory here Sunday.

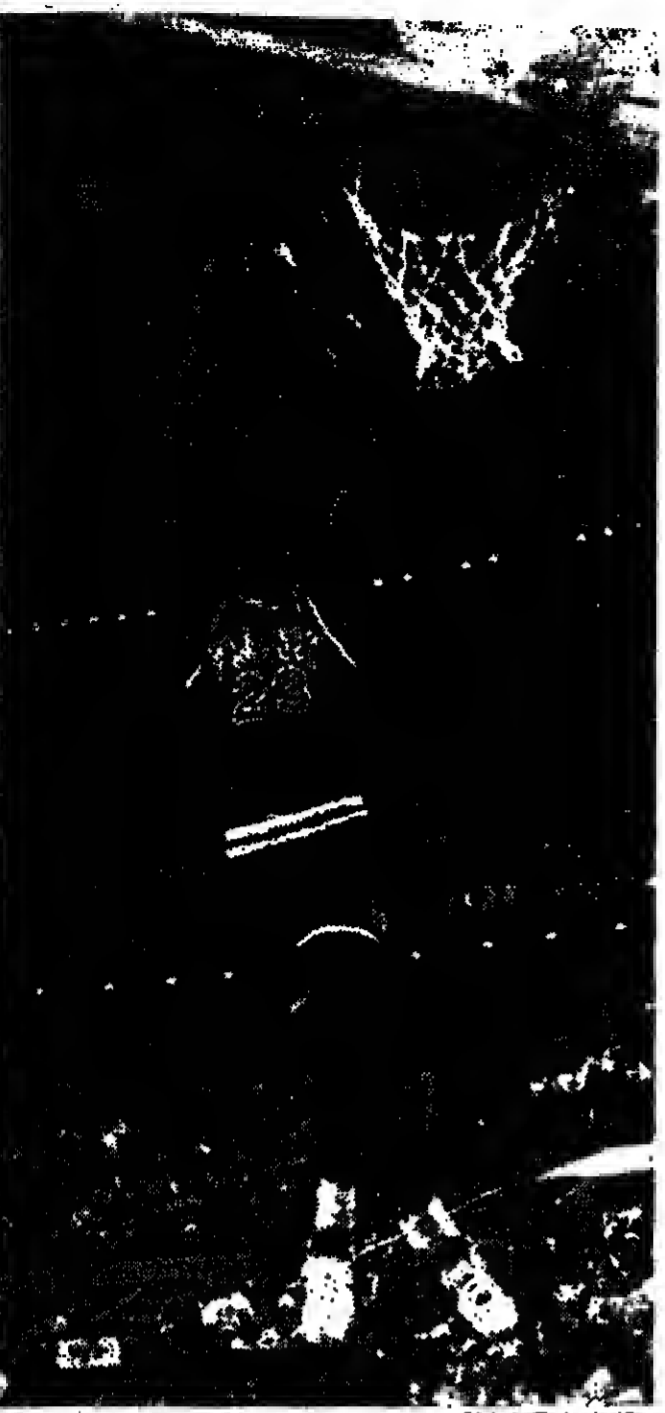
Johnson is the first known athlete with the AIDS virus to compete in a professional sports event in this country. Some coaches and players, including two of Johnson's former Laker teammates, had expressed concern about the chance he would transmit the virus to another player through contact.

Conference teammates and bugged his Eastern opponents. Johnson's first pass was intercepted, and his first shot missed. But he got the rebound, drew a foul and made two free throws 65 seconds into the game.

Cedric Ceballos of the Phoenix Suns nailed a full-court, blindfolded jam to win the All-Star slam-dunk competition, and the Chicago Bulls' Craig Hodges registered a "three-peat" in the three-point shootout Saturday in Orlando.

"I went to Magic and told him, 'This is the one. I'm going to do it,'" Ceballos said. First prize for Ceballos was \$20,000. On his first two attempts of the final round, without the blindfold, he had scores of 43.3 and 47.2.

Stripes & Match America... Associated Press... IEGO... new and improved... stripes... in the second round... America's Cup... only in the water... 3 seconds... 20... seven... rudder... out speed... president... five-point... the defender... it was... it, now... because... slots... go to... Thus... placed... the second... six points... round one.



Cedric Ceballos of the Suns found the trick to win the NBA All-Star Game slam-dunk contest: a blindfold. He scored a perfect 50.

Through the Pro Sports Prism, a Warped View of Women

By William C. Rhoden... NEW YORK — Here it is, three months later, and Magic Johnson continues to dominate headlines. Since Johnson announced his retirement from professional basketball on Nov. 7, the progression of angles has gone from safe sex to no sex, to how he contracted HIV, to whether he was straight or gay.

I was at Madison Square Garden the day Johnson announced his retirement. In addition to the sad news of his departure, there was also an undercurrent of criticism directed at the Knicks' new dancers. The major complaint was that the women were wearing too many clothes.

woman — at different times in the same night — after a basketball game. The woman later decided not to press charges. Day said that it wasn't until his mother spoke with him about certain women's issues — sex and humiliation and disrespect — that he understood the magnitude of his mistake.

Twenty years ago, Congress passed Title IX of the Education Amendment Act, which, among other things, guaranteed equal opportunity in athletics for women by requiring athletic departments to spend proportionately as much on women's programs as men's.

The amendment has rarely been enforced, and not only do disparities abound but some schools have attempted to drop certain women's programs in violation of Title IX. Oklahoma and William & Mary tried to drop women's basketball. The schools stopped only when threatened with lawsuits.

homestead... American... 1981... 1982... 1983... 1984... 1985... 1986... 1987... 1988... 1989... 1990... 1991... 1992... COLLEGE... 1981... 1982... 1983... 1984... 1985... 1986... 1987... 1988... 1989... 1990... 1991... 1992... STATE... 1981... 1982... 1983... 1984... 1985... 1986... 1987... 1988... 1989... 1990... 1991... 1992... 1981... 1982... 1983... 1984... 1985... 1986... 1987... 1988... 1989... 1990... 1991... 1992...

SIDELINES

Krabbe Denies Charges of Doping

KARLSRUHE, Germany (Reuters) — World sprint champion Katrin Krabbe proclaimed her innocence on Sunday in a dope-testing controversy that threatens her career and those of two other top German runners.

Cool Ballesteros Wins Dubai Playoff

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates (AP) — Seve Ballesteros of Spain displayed nerves of steel Sunday to win the Dubai Desert Classic after a playoff with Roman Rafferty of Northern Ireland.

Tests on East Bloc Athletes Cited

WASHINGTON (AP) — Scientists in East Germany, the Soviet Union and other former East bloc countries experimented on athletes with hormones, steroids and genetic testing in an effort to further their state-run sports programs, a U.S. magazine says.

2 Records Fall in Indoor Track Meets

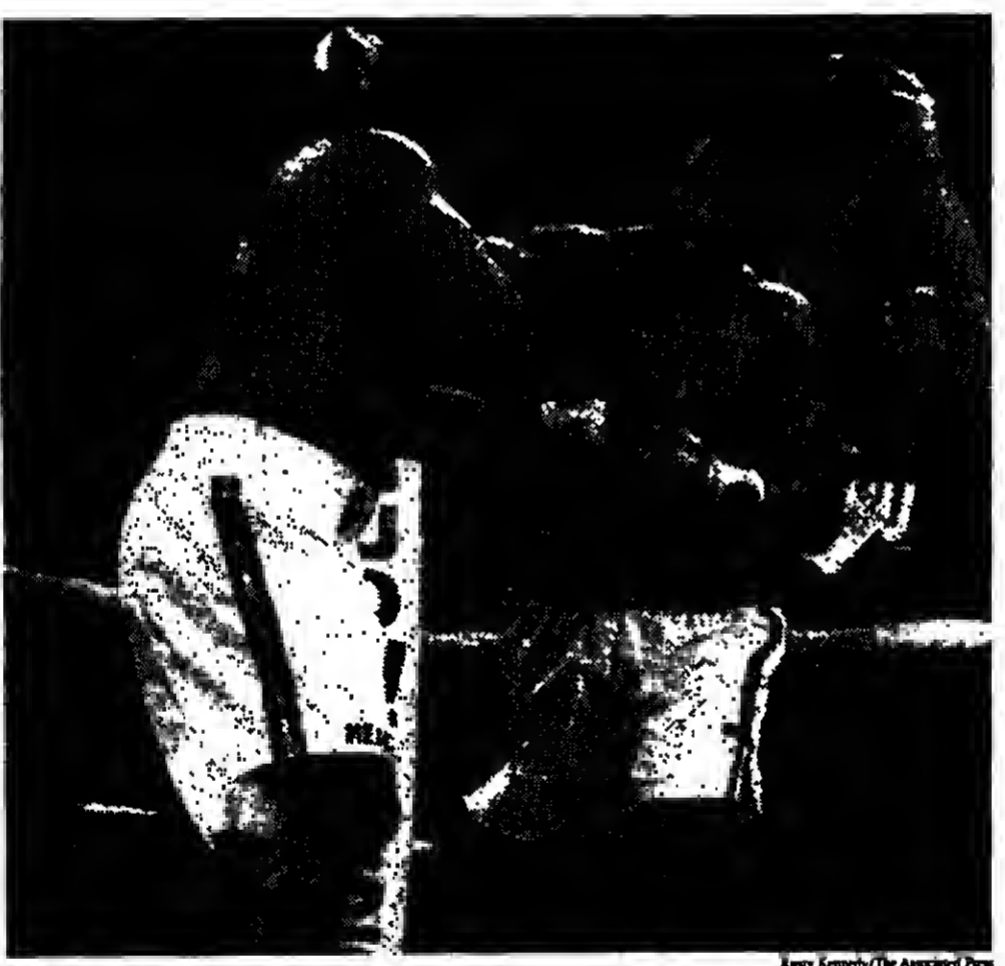
KARLSRUHE, Germany (AP) — Heike Henkel set a world indoor record in the women's high jump on Saturday, soaring 2.06 meters, (6 feet, 9 1/2 inches), on her third attempt at the German Indoor Track and Field Championships.

Koreas Agree to Hold Sports Talks

SEOUL (Reuters) — North and South Korea have agreed to resume sports talks that were abandoned after a northern athlete defected to the south in August, South Korea's state radio reported Sunday.

For the Record

The former heavyweight champion George Foreman, 43, who has won 26 of 27 fights in his comeback bid, will fight Alex Stewart on April 11 in Las Vegas, promoters announced Saturday.



Larry Holmes landing a right to Ray Mercer's head during their heavyweight bout in Atlantic City.

Holmes Shows There's Life After 40 In Unanimous Decision Over Mercer

By Phil Berger... ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — Life begins at 42. Or at least it did for Larry Holmes, as he outkicked Ray Mercer over 12 rounds to win a convincing unanimous decision here on Friday night.

In the third round, Holmes spent nearly the entire round leaning against the ropes in a neutral corner. And Mercer continued to react with an indifferent expression. By the fourth, Holmes was fighting while against the ropes. There or in center ring, Mercer was landing the better punches.

A THOUSAND FACES. A SINGLE FORCE. The European Community is doing the same to build a Europe without boundaries. This, too, does not come easily, but the ultimate prize is worth it: a Europe where a thousand different faces become a single force. 1992 is the year when the European Community hosts the Olympic Games, and honours the idea upon which they were founded: the will of peoples.

SPORTS 1992 WINTER OLYMPICS



Dan Quayle and his wife, Marilyn, above, catching the Olympic stadium wave at the opening ceremonies along with, at left, François Mitterrand, his wife, Danielle, and Jean-Claude Killy.

Opening Ceremonies: A Gold for Innovation

By Michael Janofsky

ALBERTVILLE, France — Eleven years in the planning, \$1.6 billion in the spending, the XVI Winter Olympics opened under crystal-clear skies, with a lavish ceremony that was typically French and a political controversy that was typically American.

For nearly two hours, an audience of 30,000 spectators in the world's largest temporary stadium, as well as millions watching on television around the world, were dazzled Saturday by screaming jet fighter planes, strobe lights, fireworks and an entertainment pastiche that seemed to run the gamut of modern French culture.

There were the usual elements that make up these festivities—the parade of athletes and the official proclamation that the Games had opened.

In addition, there were modern dancers simulating the winter sports, roller-bladers, a flying angel, clowns amid a surrealistic circus, huge jumpers hanging from a central column, people on stilts with giant golf balls above their heads, women dressed in giant snow globes, men adorned with extensive gold stars and, at all times, music—either jazzy, rhythmic, operatic, baroque or simply haunting.

In this case, absolutely fitting, given the unique nature of these Games.

For 16 days, starting with a 3-2 victory Saturday by Canada over France in a hockey match and moving into high gear with the men's downhill on Sunday morning, they involve more than 1,500 square kilometers (600 square miles) of Albertville and the Alpine regions beyond. No Olympics of the past have dared be so ambitious in breadth or scope.

Even the organizing committee's choice of the final torch-bearer was unusual. Running the perimeter of the stadium, then up the stairs to light the flame that burns for the duration of the Games—an honor at any Olympics—was Michel Platini, the greatest soccer star of France, now a director of the national team. Soccer is played in the Summer Olympics, sure, but Platini was never an Olympian.

"He is a great personage of our country," one French journalist said of the 36-year-old Platini. "But as a choice today? Très bizarre. Très bizarre."

As was the controversy over whether Bill Koch would dip the American flag when he led the American delegation past François Mitterrand, the president of France, thereby endorsing the spirit of globalism but violating U.S. law. He did not, thus deflating a potential controversy.

For the most part, the spectators enjoyed it all, even if it was not entirely evident by their subdued responses.

Only on rare occasion did they cheer loudly, and each time for their own: for Jean-Claude Killy, the three-time gold medalist in skiing at the 1968 Grenoble Olympics who greeted the audience with a welcoming speech as co-president of the organizing committee; for Mitterrand, who officially declared the Games open and later stood at the right time, his arms aloft, when an audience "wave" reached his section; and for the French team, led into the stadium by its flag-bearer, Fabrice Guy, a Nordic combined skier.

For the traditionalists, the parade of athletes was the highlight of the show, despite the ersatz French and English poetry used to introduce each team as it entered. Who could forget such verse as: "Winning with grace and competing so prettily, here comes the team from Italy." Or: "It's almost a mania, cheering the team from Lithuania."

These Winter Games have attracted a record number of countries, 64, and athletes, 2,196, some of them from the unlikelyst of sources of winter sport, like Swaziland, Mongolia and Senegal. Their march illustrated the new world order in sports. Together for the first time since 1968 were Ger-

Quayle Team Loses Points At Lunch

The Associated Press

BRIDES-LES-BAINS, France — A visit by Vice President Dan Quayle to the Olympic athletes' village turned into a mob scene that got the local mayor ejected while some members of the Quayle entourage, including the U.S. ambassador, were left out in the cold.

"The Americans abused their rights," an angry Mayor Jean-François Chédal-Bornu said Saturday after reporters and security people jammed the Olympic village cafeteria, where Quayle had lunch with U.S. Olympians. "There were just too many people in the restaurant. It was unbelievable."

Henceforth, he said, journalists will not be allowed in the residential part of the largest Olympic village and will be restricted to the "International Zone" adjacent to the residential area. Officials of this tiny Alpine town, population 600, had authorized only 23 people to be in Quayle's group. But a couple of dozen more were brought in with the vice president, with more outside scrambling to get in.

Chédal-Bornu himself was ejected as he was trying to get Quayle to sign a guest register. "Get him the hell out of here," a U.S. Olympic Committee member, Steve Bull, was overheard saying. U.S. Ambassador to France Walter Curley was at first denied access to the village by the French and had to be escorted inside.

One member of the plainly clad CIS delegation wore an old-era symbol, his Soviet CCCP coat.

One member of the plainly clad CIS delegation wore an old-era symbol, his Soviet CCCP coat. Many of the athletes wore national flags of their countries, and some wore national flags of their own.

Others changes were reflected in the tricolor of what was once Yugoslavia's team. Just as recent civil war has redrawn political boundaries, its team marched without athletes from Croatia and Slovenia, who had national flags of their own.

OLYMPIC SCOREBOARD

Table showing medal counts for various countries: Norway (10-4-1), Czechoslovakia (4-2-2), Austria (3-3-2), etc.

ALPINE SKIING: Mas, Dowhill. GOLD—Patrick Ortlieb, Austria. SILVER—Franck Piccard, France. BRONZE—Guenther Mader, Austria.

CROSS COUNTRY SKIING: Women, 15 Km. GOLD—Ljubov Eporova, Unified Team. SILVER—Marjut Luukkainen, Finland. BRONZE—Eliene Valtola, Unified Team.

WOMEN'S 15-KILOMETER: L. Ljubov Eporova, Unified Team, 42 minutes, 28.8 seconds; M. Marjut Luukkainen, Finland, 43:29.3; E. Eliene Valtola, Unified Team, 43:23.4.

WOMEN'S 3000 METERS: 1. Gunda Niemann-Germon, Germany, 4:38.92; 2. Heika Wainio, Finland, 4:42.30; 3. E. Eliene Valtola, Unified Team, 4:45.18.

WOMEN'S 500 METERS: 1. Gunda Niemann-Germon, Germany, 1:20.80; 2. Heika Wainio, Finland, 1:21.20; 3. E. Eliene Valtola, Unified Team, 1:21.50.

WOMEN'S 1000 METERS: 1. Gunda Niemann-Germon, Germany, 3:15.80; 2. Heika Wainio, Finland, 3:16.20; 3. E. Eliene Valtola, Unified Team, 3:16.50.

WOMEN'S 1500 METERS: 1. Gunda Niemann-Germon, Germany, 4:55.80; 2. Heika Wainio, Finland, 4:56.20; 3. E. Eliene Valtola, Unified Team, 4:56.50.

WOMEN'S 3000 METERS: 1. Gunda Niemann-Germon, Germany, 10:05.80; 2. Heika Wainio, Finland, 10:06.20; 3. E. Eliene Valtola, Unified Team, 10:06.50.

WOMEN'S 5000 METERS: 1. Gunda Niemann-Germon, Germany, 17:05.80; 2. Heika Wainio, Finland, 17:06.20; 3. E. Eliene Valtola, Unified Team, 17:06.50.

WOMEN'S 10000 METERS: 1. Gunda Niemann-Germon, Germany, 35:05.80; 2. Heika Wainio, Finland, 35:06.20; 3. E. Eliene Valtola, Unified Team, 35:06.50.

WOMEN'S 15000 METERS: 1. Gunda Niemann-Germon, Germany, 52:05.80; 2. Heika Wainio, Finland, 52:06.20; 3. E. Eliene Valtola, Unified Team, 52:06.50.

WOMEN'S 20000 METERS: 1. Gunda Niemann-Germon, Germany, 69:05.80; 2. Heika Wainio, Finland, 69:06.20; 3. E. Eliene Valtola, Unified Team, 69:06.50.

WOMEN'S 30000 METERS: 1. Gunda Niemann-Germon, Germany, 86:05.80; 2. Heika Wainio, Finland, 86:06.20; 3. E. Eliene Valtola, Unified Team, 86:06.50.

WOMEN'S 40000 METERS: 1. Gunda Niemann-Germon, Germany, 103:05.80; 2. Heika Wainio, Finland, 103:06.20; 3. E. Eliene Valtola, Unified Team, 103:06.50.

WOMEN'S 50000 METERS: 1. Gunda Niemann-Germon, Germany, 120:05.80; 2. Heika Wainio, Finland, 120:06.20; 3. E. Eliene Valtola, Unified Team, 120:06.50.

WOMEN'S 60000 METERS: 1. Gunda Niemann-Germon, Germany, 137:05.80; 2. Heika Wainio, Finland, 137:06.20; 3. E. Eliene Valtola, Unified Team, 137:06.50.

WOMEN'S 70000 METERS: 1. Gunda Niemann-Germon, Germany, 154:05.80; 2. Heika Wainio, Finland, 154:06.20; 3. E. Eliene Valtola, Unified Team, 154:06.50.

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SPORTS 1992 WINTER OLYMPICS

Games Open on Austrian Upsets in Ski Jumping and Men's Downhill

Veteran Vettori Soars To First Major Title

COURCHEVEL, France — Ernst Vettori, an Austrian veteran who had never won a major title, held off the new generation of Olympic ski jumpers and won the 90-meter gold medal Sunday.

Vettori, 27, collected 222.8 points for the two jumps to beat his 17-year-old compatriot, Martin Hollwarth, who took the silver with 218.1 points.

Toni Nieminen, the 16-year-old Finn who has dominated the World Cup season, had to settle for the bronze medal with 217 points and missed the opportunity to become the youngest male champion in the history of the Winter Olympics.

Vettori, who had 14 career victories on the World Cup circuit but no medal in two previous Olympics, gave Austria its first gold in the ski jumping since coach Toni Innauer won the short hill in Lake Placid in 1980.

After winning, Vettori had words of praise for Jan Boklovec, the Swedish jumper who developed the V style now used by most top jumpers.

"I am very happy that I could win the gold here with my style," said Vettori, who posted jumps of 88 and 87.5 meters. "This medal is partly dedicated to Boklovec, who developed this style."

Vettori's second jump was the longest in that series and brought him the victory.

Hollwarth had the longest jump of the day, 90.5 meters, and led after the first series, but he wobbled on the second jump, managed only 83 meters and dropped to second.

Nieminen also jumped shorter in the second series. He soared 88 meters in the first series and was in second place going in to the decisive second jump. But 84.5 meters dropped him to third place.

He showed no disappointment that he took only the bronze medal. "It's like a dream," he said, "and I still can't believe it."

Heinz Kuttin of Austria was fourth, Mika Lahtinen of Finland fifth and Andreas Felder of Austria sixth.

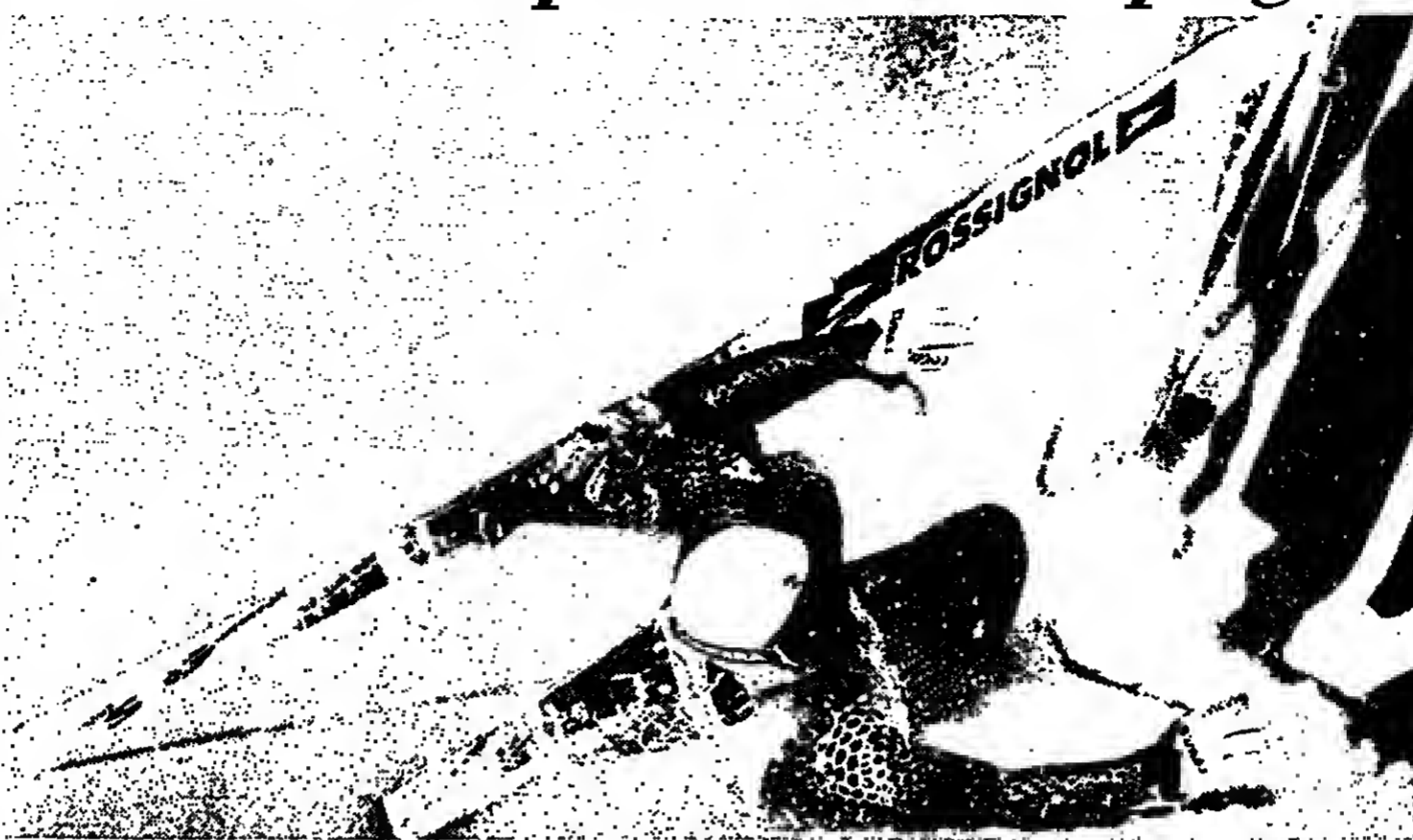
Egorova Wins 15K Title

Lyubov Egorova, a freestyle expert from the Unified Team, showed her versatility Sunday by winning the women's 15K classic-style cross-country race to claim the first medal of these Winter Olympics. The Associated Press reported from Les Saixes.

Egorova, 26, the reigning world 30K freestyle champion, led the race from start to finish and beat runner-up Mariju Lukkarinen of Finland by 1 minute, 9.1 seconds.

Lukkarinen prevented a 1-2 sweep for the Unified Team, beating Elinor Valtje by 12.4 seconds.

The track, which had been



Paul Accola of Switzerland, who was one of the favorites in the race, taking a spill Sunday during the Olympic men's downhill.

Ortlieb Masters Course As Stars Fade and Fall

By Angus Phillips
Washington Post Service
VAL D'ISERE, France — A curvy, controversial new downhill course on the snow-packed La Face de Bellavardie swallowed many Olympic medal hopes on the first day of the men's alpine skiing Sunday.

Highly touted A.J. Kitt of the United States was not upset after finishing ninth in his top event, but the winner was...

"After this success, I am not going to change my opinion of the course. I hope I never again have to race on it," said Patrick Ortlieb of Austria after his first international skiing victory in the grandest competition of all.

"It's the wrong way to develop downhill," said Ortlieb. "It's not spectacular enough. You don't have to overcome your inhibitions, it's just too slow, the whole thing."

Ortlieb nonetheless managed to blast down the run in 1 minute, 50.37 seconds, five one-hundredths faster than second-place Franck Piccard of France, who blew kisses to a roaring, unwashed crowd of 20,000 after coming from deep in the pack to take the silver.

Günther Mader finished third to give Austria two of the three medals.

Piccard quickly gave the unusual course rave reviews.

"I think this was a race very good for the image of skiing," he said. "It was technically extremely difficult and I think in my mind it's the future of Alpine."

The 1972 Swiss Olympic gold medalist Bernhard Russi was called in to design a new route for these Games, and has been vigorously defending it against charges it was too slow, with too many curves, ever since it was finished last year.

Skiers said the hardest element to handle was a long, roundabout turn halfway down that cut their speed to 20 mph (32 kph) — crawling to daredevilry accustomed to skidding along at up to 70 mph.

Ortlieb's medal run took many by surprise. He was the first racer off, having won that spot in a draw of the 15-top-ranked World Cup skiers, and many spectators were still settling in to their viewing spots when he came roaring through the treacherous Rock Turn and launched off the final, 50-meter jump toward the finish.

Ortlieb, 24, second in World Cup

standings coming into the Games, knew immediately he'd done well and raised his arms in triumph as he carved his stop at the bottom, spraying snow on the crowd.

But with a dozen or more serious contenders still to come, he didn't know how well.

"I can only say the waiting was full of tension and suspense," he said. "You had to wait for all the first 15, and then for (Marc) Girardelli, Piccard and (Paul) Accola in the second group. Then Accola was out" — the overall World Cup leader lost control and skied off the course — "and I knew it was certain."

Leonhard Stock, the 1980 Olympic downhill champion, wiped out on the 180-degree Tower Turn 2, hitting a gate and crashing into the retaining wall.

Girardelli, the four-time World Cup champion, went out after posting one of the fastest early times. He missed a gate in the tower turn and skied off the course, still without an Olympic medal.

Franz Heinzer of Switzerland, the reigning world downhill champion, finished the course but shouldn't have bothered. He was nearly sideways when he took his jump onto the "Grand Mur," or Big Wall.

Ortlieb had reason to worry until then. Earlier this season, a fine run at Garmisch-Partenkirchen in Germany had Ortlieb cooped his first World Cup victory in a hand tilt Markus Wasmeier of Germany popped out of the 38th start position to snatch his victory away.

While Ortlieb's triumph was impressive, the glory went mostly to Piccard, who rallied from poor performances early this year to dazzle his countrymen Sunday.

Piccard, who took Olympic gold and bronze in the 1988 Super G and downhill at Calgary, Alberta, has struggled since. It got so bad at Garmisch-Partenkirchen this year that he took some time off after finishing 70th, seven seconds off the pace in the downhill.

"I had no eagerness to ski," he said. "I just wanted to go home alone, to take a breath, so I did. I took a rest, enjoyed family life and okay, that settled me and I was ready to go back again."

The layoff, he said, "revived my racing spirit."

German Skaters Top 3,000-Meter Race

By Christine Brennan
Washington Post Service

ALBERTVILLE, France — The women's 3,000-meter speed skating race at the Olympic Oval on Sunday was a long and arduous event, but when it ended, giving the unified German team its first gold medal at the 1992 Winter Olympics, it turned into a forum for American Marty Docter to vent her anger concerning media reports of her admitted drug use.

Two former East Germans, Gunda Nicemann and Heike Warnicke, were not to be outdone Sunday. Nicemann, 23, holds the world record in this race at 4:10.80 and easily outdistanced the field. Warnicke was second in 4:22.88. Austria's Emese Hunyady won the bronze medal in 4:24.64.

Yvonne Van Gennip of the Netherlands, the triple-gold medalist at the 1988 Winter Games, finished sixth in 4:28.10.

The track, which had been

skaters and coaches prior to the first race, was half in sun and half in shadow through the first seven pairs," she said. "It really has affected my performance on the ice. The preoccupation with all the publicity of my story has affected me. It was my mistake. If I had it to do all over again, I would just say, in a nutshell, that I was diagnosed as an addict and an alcoholic and leave it at that."

Docter, a four-time Olympian from Madison, Wisconsin, said at the U.S. Olympic trials in December that she was smoking marijuana "before classes, before examinations, before training, after training. I was a serious addict."

She also said she would drink heavily and use cocaine on the weekends and that she tried crack about five times.

A friend finally suggested she get help. She underwent rehabilitation in Minnesota last year and said now she is sober and no longer taking drugs.

"The misquotes, the actual lies, I know I haven't said a lot of the things I've been reading in the papers," she said. "It really has affected my performance on the ice. The preoccupation with all the publicity of my story has affected me. It was my mistake. If I had it to do all over again, I would just say, in a nutshell, that I was diagnosed as an addict and an alcoholic and leave it at that."

Docter was the top U.S. hope in this race, but finished in 4 minutes 34.51 seconds, well behind Nicemann's 4:19.90.

"I feel disappointed that I did not skate so well, but I am sober," she said.

Skating Pairs Opens

World champions Natalia Mishutenko and Aram Dmitriev, stellar in their lifts and spins, took the lead in the Olympic figure skating pairs competition after the original program Sunday night. The Associated Press reported.

Another pair from the Unified Team of athletes from the former Soviet Union — Elena Beckhe and Denis Petrov — stood second.

Canada's world silver medalists of the last two years, Isabelle Brasseur and Lloyd Eisler, stood third despite her fall on a double axel.

Their lifts and twists were spectacular in the original program, worth one-third of the total score.

Record Broken On Luge Course

By Angus Phillips
The Associated Press

LA PLAGNE, France — Georg Hackl of Germany set a course record of 45.19 seconds on his first run Sunday down the 1,250-meter luge course and took the lead with a combined time of 1 minute, 30.541 seconds.

Markus Schmidt of Austria was second at 1:30.659, followed by teammate and 1991-92 World Cup champion Markus Prock at 1:30.686.

The final two runs are scheduled for Monday.

Duncan Kennedy's chances of becoming the first U.S. Olympic luge medalist virtually disappeared when he twice skidded on his second run and dropped to 10th place.

OLYMPIC NOTEBOOK

2 Skiers Down and Out for Season

VAL D'ISERE, France (UPI) — Ed Podivinsky of Canada and Hannes Zehentner of Germany will not ski competitively again this season after being injured Saturday during training for Sunday's Olympic men's downhill.

Zehentner crashed and tore ligaments in his left knee, while Podivinsky lost control in a spectacular fall and ended up in the safety fences, tearing ligaments in his right knee.

The world 50-kilometer skiing champion, Torgny Mogren of Sweden, pulled out of Monday's 30-kilometer cross-country race because of an inflammation in his neck. He said he hopes to take part in other events.

Ailing Speedskater Is Back on Track

ALBERTVILLE, France (AP) — World champion speedskater Johann Olav Koss of Norway, favored to win three gold medals, was discharged Sunday from a hospital after a bout of pancreatitis.

Koss, 23, entered the hospital on Saturday with stomach pains. His first event, the 5,000 meters, is on Thursday.

Bobsledder Confesses Stasi Links

LA LECHERE, France (WP) — German bobsledder Harald Czudaj, an Olympic gold-medal contender, has admitted he once worked as a spy for the Stasi, the Communist East German secret police, according to a Dresden newspaper.

Czudaj's teammate, Wolfgang Hoppe, a four-time Olympic medalist, on Friday denied rumors that he also worked for the Stasi.

Some Food for Thought

France's National Prune Office will hand out 450,000 prunes at four sites during the Games. The prunes will have the pits removed in order not to mess up the venues and to prevent ice hockey spectators throwing them onto the Meribel rink.

Firemen were called to the International Broadcasting Center in Mothers on Saturday when a smell of burning alarmed officials. They discovered that employees of the American CBS network had tried to make popcorn in the microwave and forgotten it.

In Brief

South African athletes will compete in their traditional gold and green colors, but without their well-known Springbok logo, when they make their first Olympic appearance in 30 years in Barcelona this year. (AFP)

The United States is the only nation among those with major medal hopes not to have a judge on all four of the figure skating panels — men's, women's, pairs and dancing. It was the luck of the draw, which left the United States without a spot on the nine-member panel for the women's event. (UPI)

Quotable

• A British spectator after paying 23 francs (\$4.25) for a cup of tea in Meribel: "And how much is a lump of sugar?"

A New Event, Dueling Cards U.S., Sweden and Finland Post Hockey Victories

The Associated Press

MERIBEL, France — Tim Sweeney ignited a four-goal third period with a goal and two assists Sunday night as the United States overcame a 3-2 deficit and beat Italy, 6-3.

In other games Sunday, Sweden, the defending world champion but never an Olympic champion, got two goals from a National Hockey League veteran in beating Poland, 7-2, while Finland beat Germany, 5-1, in 1992's first matchup of medal-round teams from four years ago.

Before the game with Italy, the U.S. coach, Dave Peterson, praised his opponents but said, "I'd be lying to you if I said I didn't think we should beat them."

But eight-seeded Italy, stocked with 16 North Americans, got standout goaltending from American-born David Delfino and goals from Canadian-born players Bruno Zambello, Bob Mann and Giuseppe Foglietta, and put a scare into the fourth-ranked Americans.

Foglietta's breakthrough goal, on a pass by Mike DeAngelis after Foglietta had just stepped on the ice, snapped a 2-2 tie with 1:15 left in the second period.

About eight minutes earlier, Marty MacInnis appeared to have scored for the United States. But referee Seppo Makela of Finland immediately signaled no goal and tapped his skate, indicating that he thought MacInnis intentionally kicked the puck into the net.

In the third-period comeback, Sweeney, who is in the Calgary Flames organization, set up goals by Clark Donatelli and C.J. Young. Steve Heinze made it 4-3 at 7:02 of the third and then Sweeney followed 1:35 later with a goal of his own.

Donatelli, the U.S. captain, got loose in front of Delfino and took Sweeney's pass at 1:41 to tie the game. Just after a power play ended, Ted Denato's perfect pass from



Forward Mikael Johansson of Sweden ran afoul of Janusz Hajnos and goalie Gabriel Samolek.

the corner found Heinze for a tap-in goal.

Sweeney then stole the puck from Italian defender Anthony Carvelli and went in alone, scoring between Delfino's pads to make it 5-3. With 6:19 to play, Sweeney's pass into the slot set up Young's power-play goal.

Hakan Loob, a star on the 1989 Stanley Cup champion Calgary Flames, scored twice in the second period as the top-seeded Swedes

beat the 12th-seeded Poles. It was the opener for both. Lars Edstrom also scored twice.

Sweden won the world championship last spring. It finished third in the last three Olympics and did not win a medal in five of the six Olympics before that.

But on Sunday, Sweden dominated, outshooting Poland, 42-9. Edstrom and Patrik Erickson scored before Poland's Janusz Hajnos cut the lead to 2-1 with 48 seconds left in the first period.

At 19:09, Loob gave Sweden a 5-

1 lead with a quick wrist shot from the left facemask dot.

Polaod's Waldemar Klisiak made it 5-2 at 4:42 of the third period, before Tommy Sjodin and Edstrom connected.

Finland won the silver medal in the 1988 Calgary Games after handing the Soviet Union its first Olympic hockey loss since 1980. The Finns haven't been quite as successful since, finishing fifth in the last World Championships.

Germany, which as West Germany beat the United States to get into 1988's medal round, also has stumbled and is now ranked ninth.

Hannu Jarvenpaa, one of 10 former NHL players on the Finnish team, scored twice and assisted on goals by Petri Skirko and Timo Selanne.

Finland led 3-0 after two periods. Andreas Brockmann's power-play goal at 4:19 of the third made it 3-1, but Selanne followed with two straight goals to ice the game.

Warning to Bullies

Filip Bondy of The New York Times reported earlier.
The ice hockey competition began Saturday with an early warning to all bullies who would grand small-boned opponents into the boards.

As oversized Canada discovered against France during a 3-2 victory in the tournament opener, it will not be that easy.

"They overestimated themselves," said Benoit Laporte, a forward for France. "They're No. 1 in the world, and we're No. 11. Maybe they thought they could give a check and not get one back."

Also Saturday, Czechoslovakia dissected Norway, 10-1, with a breathtaking passing game that had the losers spinning hopelessly in the wrong direction on defense.

And the United Team played patient, patterned hockey to dismantle Switzerland, 8-1.

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